



# The Leader.

A POLITICAL AND LITERARY REVIEW.

"The one idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and, by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—*Humboldt's Cosmos.*

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1857.

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## Review of the Week.

THE QUEEN'S Speech opens the session with a promise of unusually important business. The number of bills, indeed, which it specifically mentions is small, but the subjects which are adumbrated involve interests of the greatest importance, will necessitate long and earnest debates, and must necessarily be followed up by measures of some kind, for which evidently Ministers are prepared. The QUEEN began by referring especially to those commercial difficulties which have occasioned the early sitting; but the Speech only mentions the Indemnity Bill, which Ministers ask for themselves and for the managers of the Bank. It was the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER who announced the re-appointment of the committee on the Bank Charter Act. Again, with regard to India, the Speech refers to the revolt, to the conduct of the troops, of the officers and commanders, and of the civilians, in a manner which will give intense gratification to those who have had to encounter the dangers and labour, and it calls upon Parliament for its serious attention to the affairs of her Majesty's East Indian dominions, but mentions no specific measures; the fact being evident that Ministers intend to consult Parliament, and have not predetermined the course of action that shall be taken. The announcement which will attract most domestic interest is, that the attention of Parliament will be called to our representative system, with a view to amendment—a Reform Bill. Lord PALMERSTON has seen the wisdom of taking the first opportunity for the first step towards the fulfilment of his pledge. The law of real property, and some branches of the criminal law, are also to be amended; and Lord JOHN RUSSELL, with the understood sanction of Government, has announced the reintroduction of his Jew Bill. The manner in which the estimates are announced is peculiar. There is not the usual mention of economy; but they will be "framed in strict accordance with the exigencies of the public service." A good deal will be required of us this year.

In consequence of certain Dual negotiations, it is not anticipated that Lord JOHN RUSSELL's Oaths Bill will this session be rejected by the Upper House. Serious dissatisfaction has been created, however—even among those who are personally interested in the issue—by Lord PALMERSTON's abandonment of the principle as a Cabinet ques-

tion, and speculations are founded upon the circumstance not very flattering to the Government.

There was another peculiarity attending the opening of Parliament. It has been customary, as an act of courtesy, to send copies of the QUEEN'S Speech to the leaders of the Opposition, who have, while the Ministers held Parliamentary dinners, held their anti-Cabinet dinner at the same time, in order to discuss the course of proceeding in Parliament. This year the ceremony had been waived. The copies of the Speech have been sent as usual; but Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI had no Parliamentary dinner. There is, apparently, no Opposition, or at least the Opposition confesses that it has, to a certain extent, lost its consolidated and anti-official character. The incident was trifling, but it was decidedly indicative of the state of parties.

It was, indeed, a sign indicative of the opening night in both Houses, where the Opposition occupied the very feeblest ground. There were many evidences that the position of Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI had been carefully concerted between them; their speeches showed it, but they had nothing to propose. They made it a matter of patriotism to support her Majesty's Ministers, reserving to themselves only the right which they exercised of criticizing Ministers; and we have nothing better than a minute literary criticism of the Speech from Lord DERBY, and a repetition of old complaints about the use of steamers instead of sailing-ships—grumbling with some force in it, but stale, and of very negative statesmanship at best. In the House of Commons we had nothing but this sort of thing. In the House of Lords there was a little more. Lord ELLENBOROUGH stood forward to insist upon the warnings which he had given beforehand, and to establish one of the most signal mistakes which have been alleged against Mr. VERNON SMITH. As President of the Board of Control, he addressed a letter, so runs the story, asking the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company whether arrangements could not be made for carrying out troops, when the arrangements had not only been made, but were in operation. Lord GRANVILLE assumed that there must be some explanation; and it does look rather like a *canard*, a fiction founded on fact. In the same House, Lord GREY and Lord OVERSTONE both stood forward to express opinions on the subject of the Bank Charter Act. Their views contrasted in their clearness and positive character with the vague paper-mongering generalities of Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI, who were for maintaining the

convertibility of the paper currency, but for providing the power of executive relaxation in the Bank Charter Act. The first night left us with nothing to expect from the Opposition.

The pressure of the crisis out of doors continues to diminish, although the Bank discount remains at ten per cent., and the reports from the country districts describe the continuance of a struggle to meet liabilities; while houses, both in town and country, continue to fail daily. Still trade is slightly reviving, employment a little recovering itself, and confidence even more than proportionately restored.

Although the late Indian mail brought us intelligence of no new events of importance, yet it had furnished us with an abundance of details concerning past events, about which we desired to know more. The news is of the most interesting as well as satisfactory character, and shows that the successes of our troops were under rather than over-stated by the preceding mail. The already long series of stories of individual bravery and capacity for dealing with the mutinous Sepoys and their adherents is lengthened by several brilliant examples: SALKELD, the hero of the assault of Delhi, unhappily cut off before he could receive the rewards which his country would have felt proud to bestow upon him—HOBSON the daring, who went in among an armed horde of murderers and carried off their leaders—LOWTHER, who pushed his way through perils and dauntlessly seized the traitor Rajah of Assam in the midst of his palace and of his guards,—these are names of heroes never to be erased from the page of the History of the Re-conquest of India. One great satisfaction, too, the late mail brings us—the assurance that HAVLOCK and the English men and women cooped up in Lucknow are safe, and in every way better off than the preceding mail had led us to conclude. All, in fact, is going well in India. The reinforcements are rapidly pouring in, and already signs of the commencement of the necessary labour of reformation in the Indian army have been given by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL. He has declared his intention to insist upon a scrupulous discharge of duty and discipline. It is the first step out of the old vicious system.

The French Corps Legislatif opens its session with two Republican deputies refusing to take the oath—a protest against the Empire; three taking it, to sit among the Corps in surveillance over the satisfied.

The Queen of Spain has given a son to her people; whether her people accept the gift with much re-

joining does not appear, but what is certain is, that the King, her husband, seems resolved that she shall have all the credit belonging to the event. He will not accompany her to church to thank Heaven for her safe delivery; and, more particularly, he will not go through the ancient ceremony of presenting the babe upon a silver salver to a select audience assembled within the palace on such occasions—that ceremony being looked upon as the first act of parental recognition. But whatever comes of the King's resolution, the Carlist cause receives a stunning blow by the birth of this prince.

The affairs of the Church and of Churchmen have been prominent this week. A long and very interesting letter from the Bishop of EXETER deals with the scruples which some part of his clergy feel under the operation of the 58th clause of the New Divorce Act, which will come in force on the 11th of January next. Anything more unlike the old HENRY OF EXETER style of letter cannot be imagined, all is so mildly temperate and reasonable. He strongly dissuades the clergymen to whom he is writing, in answer to a letter praying for his advice, against petitioning the QUEEN to undo an act which she has voluntarily adopted, and to wait with patience till an opportunity can be found to remedy the state of things under which they find themselves in tribulation. The Rev. Mr. SCOBELL—father of the young lady whose funeral lately was the occasion of a riot at Lewes—is not so patient under what he conceives to be a grievous wrong. He has published a very long statement of facts in connexion with the religious abduction of his daughter by the heads of a Puseyite institution, to which, a little before the time of her death, Miss SCOBELL—or “Sister AMY,” as she became—bequeathed all the property at her disposal. Litigation will most probably take place on this latter point, when curious revelations will be made on the subject of the ‘Priest in the family.’ Meanwhile, Mr. SCOBELL's letter affords food for reflection as to how far a father, in his position, is authorized to stand in the way of the inclinations of his child, who may possibly be as well able to judge for herself as he to judge for her. There is something strange—and we will venture to say repulsive—in the pleading of the Rev. Mr. SCOBELL that his rights over his daughter, as her ‘parish’ spiritual guide, have been invaded by a sect with whom he happens to have doctrinal differences.

LORD CAMPBELL made some good remarks on the uses and abuses of newspaper reporting, *à propos* of an action for libel tried in the Court of Queen's Bench on Wednesday. A short time ago a man named LEWIS, manager of the Traders and Mechanics' Loan Society—the ‘Society’ consisting of his sister, a Mrs. FOSTER—charged a Mrs. BASS, the divorced wife of the town-clerk of Dover, and JOHN EDWARD COLLETT, a lawyer's clerk acting for her, with obtaining the sum of 30*l*. under false pretences; alleging that she had signed a declaration which stated her to be a widow. The summons was dismissed, and a new one granted to COLLETT against LEWIS for perjury. This case was heard by Alderman ROSE and reported in the *Daily Telegraph*, which stated that ‘the magistrate dismissed the summons, there not being sufficient evidence to secure a conviction.’ LEWIS entered an action against the proprietor of that paper for the publication of the words in question, as constituting a libel. Alderman ROSE said that he dismissed the summons ‘because he thought the evidence not sufficient to lead to a conviction;’ and Mr. MARTIN, clerk to the magistrates at Guildhall, produced his notes, which recorded that the summons was dismissed, because the evidence was ‘not likely to produce a conviction.’ Still the defendant succeeded in satisfying the jury that there was no intention to give more than a fair report. Lord CAMPBELL's remark that reports of law proceedings should be merely dry accounts of facts, wholly devoid of commentary, and made simply with the view of representing the truth, gives undoubtedly a reasonable and just definition of the duty of an honest reporter.

It is quite possible that lookers-on may often see better than players how the game would be best played. We are certain that many of the lookers-on at the first attempt to launch the Leviathan could have suggested ways and means for getting over the difficulty that has perplexed the engineering brains of the masters; and this they could have done by the simple exercise of a faculty often wanting to great scientific minds—imagination, carrying the view a little way, a very little way even, beyond the pale of the known and demonstrable. The positive as well as relative powers of all the instruments provided to get this wonderful ship into the water, hydraulic engines, chains, ropes, and beams, were no doubt calculated with the perfection of accuracy; but they were insufficient. Mere accuracy allows no margin; it cannot go beyond itself: its usefulness is indisputable in summing up results, but very questionable in calculating requirements. The vexatious delays and repeated failures at Millwall have all been consequent upon an unimaginative dependence upon the accuracy of certain calculations; an imaginative direction would have provided an obvious superabundance of means as the reasonable mode of dealing with a great and unusual undertaking; and success would have stood in the place of failure, and saving in the place of cost. Engineers have been at fault on the other side of the Channel, with a melancholy result of death and mutilation to upwards of twenty men. Some time back, the roof of the entrance-gate of the citadel at Vincennes—a building three or four stories high, built in the 13th or 14th century—was turned into a battery, in which some heavy mortars and guns were mounted; the engineers in charge of the work appear to have taken no heed of the state of the building, the interior of which has fallen down under the weight of the ordnance placed upon it. One of the upper floors was used as a place of confinement by the police of the citadel, and the ground-floor was the guard-house of the engineers. The Emperor repaired to the spot as soon as he was apprised of the catastrophe, and is reported to have condemned, in no measured language, the negligence of his engineers. They forgot that France has an hereditary engineer for Emperor.

#### STATE OF TRADE.

BUSINESS still continues very depressed, and the daily papers publish a gloomy account of the condition of the operative classes in the great manufacturing towns. It is here stated that, “at Boston, 29 out of 64 cotton factories are running short time, and two are stopped. There are 4515 persons working from two to four days per week, and 467 persons are totally unemployed. In the iron foundries, a considerable number of persons are out of work, and the bulk of the handloom weavers are on the ‘stint.’ Messrs. Arrowsmith and Co.'s mill commenced working full time on Thursday week. At Rochdale, six out of the 96 mills in the town are stopped, and 18 are running short time. Altogether, there are 15,000 people working short time. The iron trade, lately so brisk, is now greatly depressed. At Wigan, eight of the 26 mills in the town are running short time; 1500 out of 56,000 hands are but partially employed. At Stockport, three-fourths of the mills are working short time, and the distress is great. The applications for poor-law relief have risen from 1640 to 1739, being an excess of 259 over the numbers of the corresponding week last year. At Barnsley, two out of the five mills in the town are running short time, and 500 out of the 1500 hands usually employed are on short earnings. One mill, employing 100 hands, has stopped entirely. At Radcliffe, 12 out of 21 mills are working short time, and 4180 persons out of 5290 hands are but partially employed. At Manchester, out of 223 operative works, 15 have stopped, 145 are working short time; and out of 45,391 hands usually employed, 18,186 are working short time, and 10,394 are out of employment. At Leicester, a great number of persons are reported to be out of work, and still more on short time, but the distressed population conduct themselves very creditably. At Blackburn, 11 mills are entirely closed, and out of all the mills in the town, only four are working full time. There have not been seen since 1847 more factory hands out of employment than at the present time. There is an increase of 508 applicants for poor-law relief compared with the corresponding week of last year. Work has been provided for a considerable number of hands in the public park and cemetery. At Liverpool, a large number of persons usually employed at the docks are out of employment, and the distress has been aggravated by the recent prevalence of adverse winds, which have kept about 200 vessels out of port. At Preston, there are now 25,000 persons either partially employed or totally out of work. All the workhouses in the district are quite full; some of the inmates sleep on benches, and the guardians are almost unable to cope with the difficulties which beset them. In South Staffordshire, owing to the recent failures, things continue to wear a gloomy aspect. The

whole of the mills at Carlisle are working short time, and the handloom weavers are gradually becoming more depressed. In the neighbourhood of Whitehaven the mills are running short time, but there is abundance of work in the rural districts for able-bodied men. The slate trade at Carnarvon continues tolerably brisk. At Holyhead, business is very flat, owing mainly to the diminished employment afforded at the New Harbour works. At Dundee, there have been some failures, and the effects of the panic at Glasgow have been rather severely felt. At Sheffield, there are increasing indications of depression, but it is hoped the traders of the town generally will tide over the crisis. At Leeds, business continues pretty steady, and only occasional failures occur. At Belfast, there is a great want of employment for the girls usually engaged in the sweet maulin trade.”

At the weekly meeting, held on Tuesday, of the guardians of the Preston Union (Mr. M. Satterthwaite, the chairman, presiding), Mr. Mainwaring, the Poor Law Inspector for the district, attended. From the returns it appeared that, compared with last week, there was an increase of 1849 recipients of out-door relief, and of 112*l*. 12*s*. 10*d*. in the cost. The total number of out-door paupers is now 8038. Mr. C. Satterthwaite pointed out the hardship consequent upon the Poor Law Board's refusal to relax its prohibitory order with reference to out-door relief (without work) to able-bodied men. Many persons in receipt of 6*s*. or 7*s*. a week from the mill working short time had applied for relief, being burdened with large families; but the guardians could not give them relief because they were working. This matter led to considerable discussion, but to no practical result.

It has been resolved, at a meeting of the shareholders in the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, to make a call of 5*l*. per share, to be payable on the 14th inst. The liberal conduct of the Bank of England in making advances to the large manufacturers and coal owners in the north of England, in order to enable them to pay wages, has led to an improved feeling in these parts.

The shareholders of the Western Bank of Scotland met on Wednesday at Glasgow, Mr. James Dunlop, its senior director, in the chair. It was resolved to register the company under the Joint-Stock Banking Companies Act of 1857. The Interim Manager read a financial statement, showing that on the 9th of November the assets were 10,627,824*l*, and the liabilities, 8,911,900*l*, leaving an apparent surplus of 1,715,924*l*. Up to that time, the known and undoubted losses were 806,000*l*. It would depend upon the course to be taken in the mining and the commercial state of the country to determine what additional losses might accrue. A committee of shareholders was appointed to go over the books kept with the directors, and report to an adjourned meeting on the 17th inst.

The general business of the port of London during the past week has been very active. The number of vessels reported inward was 278. These included 4 cargoes of corn, flour, rice, &c., 80 of dried fruit, and 11 of sugar. There were also three arrivals with 14,000 packages of tea, and 1983 bales of silk. The number of vessels cleared outward was 115, including 19 in ballast, and the number on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 59. The Robin Hood and Northfleet have arrived from China with 1,025,972 lb. of tea, and 600 bales of silk.

A numerous meeting of the shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank was held at Glasgow on Tuesday, Mr. Andrew Orr presiding. The meeting unanimously agreed that the bank be registered in terms of the Joint Stock Bank Companies Act, 1857, it being explained that the design was not to wind up but to secure the same vantage ground as the chartered banks. The meeting also agreed unanimously that a committee of gentlemen unconnected with the bank be appointed to investigate its affairs and report to an adjourned meeting next Tuesday, and that a guarantee fund of half a million be raised to enable the bank to resume business without delay.

A deputation (says the *Glasgow Daily Mail*) consisting of noblemen and gentlemen of the west of Scotland, and accompanied by Mr. Dalglish, member for the city, proceeded again to Edinburgh on Friday week, on the affairs of the suspended banks. The conversation took place with the Edinburgh bank directors was confidential, but the general result may be stated, and is, that the Edinburgh banks are prepared to enter into liberal and accommodating terms for the liquidation of the West.

Among the failures this week have been those of Messrs. Henry Hoffmann and Co., general merchants with liabilities estimated at 100,000*l*; Hermann Co. and Co., of London and Liverpool, a well known house chiefly engaged in the cotton trade, with liabilities estimated at about 60,000*l*; Messrs. Bischoff, Beer, and Co., merchants connected with the East India and continental trade, with liabilities for about 30,000*l*; Messrs. Messing Da Costa and Co., an old established firm in the West India trade, with liabilities estimated at 850,000*l*; Messrs. Kieser and Co., a German mercantile house, with liabilities for about 50,000*l*; Messrs. Barber, Rose, and Co., German merchants; Messrs. Hirsch, Strauss, and Co., also a German firm; and Mr. G. C. Fawcett, largely engaged in the corn trade.



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

For the third time this year, Parliament has re-assembled for the inauguration of a session; a third Queen's Speech, and a third set of Addresses, have fallen on the ears of listening Lords and Commons; and a third time have we to record the ceremonies and pageants of the opening campaign. This time, the Queen has appeared in person, the gravity of the occasion seeming to require the Royal presence. Her Majesty arrived from Windsor on Wednesday, and started from Buckingham Palace on Thursday at about a quarter before two. Balconies were erected along Whitehall chapel and several of the houses in Parliament-street; and the usual bevy of bright and fascinating ladies looked down upon the old historic road, and on the representative of more than a thousand years of monarchy. The Royal standard floated from the top of St. Margaret's Church, the Admiralty, Horse Guards, and other Government offices; the Life Guards, Grenadier Guards, and policemen, mounted and on foot, lined the ways; and behind stood the lieges, in numbers sufficient to make up a show. The day was fine; the bells clanged in the steeples; the people cheered from the pavement; and, as her Majesty proceeded on her route, in the state carriage drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the Park artillery. Within the House of Lords, there was a brilliant show of peers and peeresses, diplomatists and foreign visitors, presenting a warm, rich flush of colour, shadowed here and there (alas!) by the black dresses of many of the ladies, who had probably lost relations in India. Among the noteworthy persons present were the Duke of Cambridge, Prince Frederick William of Prussia, the Princess Royal, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and the Siamese Ambassadors. The Queen, escorted by Prince Albert, entered the House at a quarter past two, and the Commons having been summoned, she read as follows

## THE ROYAL SPEECH

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Circumstances have recently arisen, connected with the mercantile interests of the country, which have induced me to call Parliament together before the usual time.

"The failure of certain joint-stock banks, and of some commercial firms, produced such an extent of distrust as led me to authorize my Ministers to recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England the adoption of a course of proceeding which appeared necessary for allaying the prevalent alarm. As that course has involved a departure from the existing law, a bill for indemnifying those who advised and those who adopted it will be submitted for your consideration.

"I have observed, with great regret, that the disturbed state of commercial transactions in general has occasioned a diminution of employment in the manufacturing districts, which I fear cannot fail to be attended with much local distress. I trust, however, that this evil may not be of long duration; and the abundant harvest with which it has graciously pleased Divine Providence to bless this land, will, I hope, in some degree mitigate the sufferings which this state of things must unavoidably produce.

"While I deeply deplore the severe suffering to which many of my subjects in India have been exposed, and while I grieve for the extensive bereavements and sorrow which it has caused, I have derived the greatest satisfaction from the distinguished successes which have attended the heroic exertions of the comparatively small forces which have been opposed to greatly superior numbers, without the aid of the powerful reinforcements despatched from this country to their assistance. The arrival of those reinforcements will, I trust, speedily complete the suppression of this widely-spread revolt.

"The gallantry of the troops employed against the mutineers, their courage in action, their endurance under privation, fatigue, and the effects of climate; the high spirit and self-devotion of the officers; the ability, skill, and persevering energy of the commanders, have excited my warmest admiration; and I have observed with equal gratification that many civilians placed in extreme difficulty and danger have displayed the highest qualities, including, in some instances, those that would do honour to veteran soldiers.

"It is satisfactory to know that the general mass of the population of India have taken no part in the rebellion, while the most considerable of the native Princes have acted in the most friendly manner, and have rendered important services.

"I have given directions that papers relating to these matters shall be laid before you.

"The affairs of my East Indian dominions will require your serious consideration, and I recommend them to your earnest attention.

"The nations of Europe are in the enjoyment of the blessings of peace, which nothing seems likely to disturb.

"The stipulations of the treaty which I concluded with the Shah of Persia have been faithfully carried into execution, and the Persian forces have evacuated the territory of Herat.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,  
"I have given directions that the estimates for the next year shall be prepared for the purpose of being laid before you. They will be framed with a careful regard to the exigencies of the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Your attention will be called to the laws which regulate the representation of the people in Parliament, with a view to consider what amendments may be safely and beneficially made therein.

"Measures will be submitted for your consideration for simplifying and amending the laws relating to real property, and also for consolidating and amending several important branches of the criminal law.

"I confidently commit to your wisdom the great interests of my empire; and I fervently pray that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your counsels, and may guide your deliberations to those ends which are dearest to my heart—the happiness and prosperity of my loyal and faithful people."

By half-past two, the Speech had been concluded, the assemblage had dispersed, and the sittings of the two Houses had been temporarily suspended. In another quarter of an hour, copies of the Royal Speech, in the evening papers, were being called about the Strand.

## THE ADDRESS.

The HOUSE OF LORDS reassembled at a quarter past five o'clock; and, the Queen's Speech having been read by the LORD CHANCELLOR and repeated by the Clerk at the Table,

LORD PORTMAN rose to move the Address in reply. He glanced, as usual, at the chief topics of the day; intimated his conviction that it was absolutely necessary to suspend the Bank Charter Act; suggested that Parliament ought to consider whether it could apply a remedy to gambling in trade and reckless speculations; congratulated the country on the excellence of the harvest; expressed a hope that the criminal law would be consolidated; insisted on the necessity of making some changes in our representative system; and finally referred to the Indian revolt. The civil and military affairs of India, he observed, should engage the attention of their Lordships, as some change in the mode of government is necessary. With respect to religion, we are bound to do all we can to advance Christianity, consistently with a safe and judicious policy. Still, he would not put aside a competent Hindoo to make room for a less competent Christian, when an office is to be filled. That would be a selfish and an unwise policy. Having panegyricized the bravery of our officers and men in the East, and the faithfulness of our native allies, his Lordship made some observations in favour of the Governor-General, remarking that, when we know all, we shall laud instead of censuring him. He concluded by briefly alluding to the state of our foreign relations, and hoping that the alliance with France may long continue.—LORD CAWLEY seconded the Address, and intimated his opinion that a large European force ought to be kept in India for several years to come.

The EARL OF DEIRY said he never remembered Parliament meeting under circumstances of such varied interest and gravity. We have now a complication of misfortunes to deal with; deep and overwhelming distress at home, and our Indian empire shaken to its foundations abroad. The only cheerful part of the Speech was that which referred to the peaceful state of our relations with the Continent. Had there been a foreign war in addition to our other troubles, we should have been deeply, perhaps fatally, tried, notwithstanding our immense resources and dauntless spirit. The Government, therefore, should have expressed more satisfaction than it had done at this one favourable circumstance. On the contrary, the Speech was very cold on this subject, and in fact breathed the spirit of the noble Premier, to whom it is a calamitous thing that there should be no prospect of the peace of Europe being disturbed. "If the noble Lord at the head of the Government cannot disturb the peace of Europe, nothing can." (Laughter.) If the Government were desirous of keeping on good terms with other nations, it would be wise to forbear from taunting them on public occasions about the supposed visionary intentions of other countries to take advantage of the difficulties of England. (Hear, hear.) Such language is unworthy of the Prime Minister of this country; the bravado was uncalled for, and could have no effect on foreign nations but to give them personal offence. Such unnecessary bravado and bluster could only be used to cover an inherent sense of weakness. But how was it there was no word about China in the Speech? No reparation had been exacted for the insult which we were said to have received. All we had done was to blockade the Canton river, thus putting a serious impediment in the way of our own commerce. He did not blame the Government for transferring to India the troops despatched to China, because the Government knew nothing of the matter, the transfer being altogether owing to his noble and unfortunate friend (laughter), Lord Elgin. He thought his noble friend deserved credit for that act. He (Lord Derby) wished to hear that the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris are about to be carried into execution, and that the great Powers have agreed as to their policy with respect to the Danubian Principalities. But he feared that there was no prospect of a settlement of the question. With

respect to the Bill of Indemnity for suspending the Bank Charter Act, he must withhold his opinion till he had heard from the Government itself the ground on which it had proceeded. "He should like to know that the step was taken, not on the sole responsibility of the Government, but with the concurrence and full consent of the directors and governors of the Bank of England. He should like to know if any application had been made from the Bank of England, calling for the suspension of the existing act, or whether such an application came from any of the leading bankers and commercial firms in London. (Hear, hear.) He also wished to know why the Government conceived that the violation of that particular Act of Parliament could satisfactorily meet the difficulties under which the country at this time laboured. His own belief was, as intimated by the committee which their Lordships had appointed in 1848, that, although the act of 1844 has no share in causing calamity, yet that that act has a very strong and important influence in aggravating difficulty when any perplexity arises. (Hear, hear.) If, in the opinion of Government, the act of 1844 had the effect in a time of difficulty, not of creating but of aggravating the distress, he inquired whether, when asking for the bill of indemnity, they meant to adhere to the letter of the act of 1844. He did not see how they could ask for an act of indemnity for violating the act of 1844, and at the same time ask Parliament to continue their sanction of the permanent operation of the act. If it were thought that the act was too stringent, a provision should be made for that defect in the act itself. (Hear, hear.) Reference was made in the Speech to the distress in the manufacturing districts, and, as one connected with those districts, he begged to say that the paragraph very feebly expressed the amount of distress that exists. It was to be hoped that the good sense of the operatives would keep them from the commission of any outbreak; but it is not the operatives, but the manufacturers, who are placed in circumstances of painful anxiety. The Queen had not been made to allude with sufficient solemnity to the sore trials we had experienced in India. The whole of our empire there had been shaken, and for a time lost; but no words could do justice to the heroic labours and noble courage of the devoted band to whom we owe the salvation of our Eastern possessions. Lord Canning and his advisers, however, had not shown that vigour and promptitude which were absolutely required by the emergency. The Indian Government had seemed resolved to shut their eyes to the most patent facts; and the Government at home had not proved equal to the occasion. Sufficiently large reinforcements had not been sent out, the result of which has been a terrible enhancement of the loss of life. But the Government continued for a long time to assure the country that the mutiny would be crushed without difficulty, and acted with such confidence as to refuse to let our troops avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Emperor of the French and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company for the transmission of troops to India. If, in consequence of this unnecessary delay, Lucknow should fall into the hands of the rebels, the responsibility of the butchery that would ensue would rest on the heads of her Majesty's Ministers. His Lordship then proceeded to say that in dealing with the mutineers we should consider justice and not revenge. "For every man taken with arms in his hands there ought to be a righteous punishment, and that punishment death." (Cries of "Hear, hear.") For those miscreants who have perpetrated unmentionable and unimaginable atrocities upon women, death is too mild a sentence. (Renewed cries of "Hear, hear.") On them should be inflicted the heavier punishment—a life embittered by corporal punishment in the first instance, and afterwards doomed to the most degrading slavery. Be they Brahmans of the highest caste, they should be forced to undergo the lowest, most degrading, most hopeless slavery. (Hear, hear.) But, while he would take this course, he earnestly deprecated the extension of a feeling of hostility to the whole native population. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) From letters which he had seen, he feared that every white man in India who had suffered in any way by the mutiny, came to regard every man with a black face as his enemy. (Laughter.) Now, that was a feeling which should be restrained, if not by Christianity, at least by motives of sound policy. (Cheers.) Measures should be taken to convince the natives that the English are their masters, but they must also be convinced that the English are their benefactors. (Hear, hear.) We should not try to govern India by the sword alone. As to the future government of India, he could not understand what were the intentions of her Majesty's Ministers. Missionary enterprise in India should be encouraged, but any aid on the part of the Government would be a serious impediment. With respect to the proposed Reform Bill, Ministers ought to introduce it early in the session, if it be introduced at all. There was nothing in the Royal Speech calling for an amendment, and he and his party would give the Government every facility for the despatch of business.

EARL GRANVILLE defended the course pursued by the Government in regard to the suspension of the Bank Act. As to any change in the Charter Act, he could say that it was not the intention of Government to propose an alteration of that law, though it would be submitted

to a Committee of the House of Commons, who would also inquire into the causes which had led to its present suspension. He denied that our Indian empire is now in peril, but joined Lord Derby in eulogizing its military and civil servants. As far as regarded the proposed Reform Bill, he could only say that, as soon as Parliament meets in February, the Government will be ready to give a most free and ample account of the details of their intended measures.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH reproached the Government with want of energy, and with the loss of time they had occasioned in sending out the troops to India.—The Duke of ANGLIS denied that any want of energy had been exhibited.—The Earl of HARDWICK remarked that none but steam-vessels should have been employed in transmitting troops to India.—Earl GREY and Lord OVERSTONE expressed their regret that there is no immediate intention on the part of the Government to propose any alteration in the Bank Act of 1844.—The Earl of EGLINTON thought that Ministers ought to have a permissive power to relax the Bank Charter Act.—Lord MONTAGUE urged their Lordships not to allow that act to remain in its present unsatisfactory state; but he was prepared to give entire approval to an Act of Indemnity for the suspension of the law in question, as he believed that, without an increased issue of notes, the Bank of England would have been forced to stop.—The Address was then agreed to.

Their Lordships adjourned at eleven o'clock.—Previous to the commencement of business, Lord MACAULAY was introduced by Lords CAMPBELL and BELPER, and took the oath.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS (which resumed at a quarter to four), some routine business, in the shape of the issue of new writs for vacant boroughs, &c., and notices of motion, was transacted; after which, Mr. WYKEHAM MARTIN moved the answer to the Address in a speech of a similar nature to that delivered in the Upper House by Lord Portman, and was seconded by Mr. ARNOLD. The first-named gentleman, though applauding the temporary violation of the Bank Act of 1844, thought the main provisions of the measure satisfactory; while his second spoke very unfavourably of the act generally, and was of opinion that Government would have done well in interfering at an earlier period.

Mr. DISRAELI said it appeared that the Bank had not applied to the Government, but that the Government had recommended the Bank to transgress the limits fixed in 1844. The House, therefore, before passing a Bill of Indemnity, should require to be informed of the reasons which had induced Ministers to take that course. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice of a motion to reappoint the Bank Committee of last session; but he, for one, must condemn these frequent inquiries. Did the Government mean to stand by the Act of 1844, or not? If the answer were in the affirmative, he should demur to a Bill of Indemnity. But, if Ministers should announce that they are prepared to recommend a new measure which would remedy acknowledged grievances, and make a satisfactory settlement of this great question, it would be the duty of the House to accord indemnity. With respect to foreign affairs, to China and to India, Mr. Disraeli expressed himself to the same effect as Lord Derby had done in the House of Lords, and pronounced a high eulogium on our Indian heroes. "Government, however, should give some explanation of the paragraph in the speech which said: 'The affairs of my East Indian dominions will require your serious consideration; and I recommend them to your earnest attention.' It appeared to be a compromise paragraph; as if somebody wished to do something about India, and somebody else wished that something should not be done. Everybody knows the evils of a double Government. But the evils of recent occurrence in India were not the result of detail, but of system, and neglect, and unpreparedness. If a measure on the subject were introduced, doubtless the House would give due attention; but in a speech from the throne, or at all events in the discussion which followed it, frankness is indispensable." (*Hear, hear.*) Relative to the paragraph on the Reform question, he expressed a hope that the measure would be framed, not for the purpose of favouring a party, but to promote the public weal. "He would go farther, and say that, unless so framed, it could not be forced through the House. In 1857, the country is more learned on this subject than in 1832. The belittling of 'the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill,' had taught us all a lesson; and all the public men who had joined in it had since been obliged to do public penance." (*A laugh.*) The proposed Reform Bill should be produced on an early day, and perhaps the noble Premier would name a day that night.

Lord PALMERSTON (after alluding to the good-humour and 'levity of wit' which then, as always, distinguished Mr. Disraeli) maintained the propriety and consistency of the course pursued, with respect to the Bank Act, by the Government, which had been compelled to do what no Government ought to do without grave reasons. Referring to the heroic deeds of our commanders in India, he announced (amidst great applause) his intention, at an early day, to bring down a Message from the Crown on the subject of making a provision for Sir Henry Havelock.

The motion was then agreed to, and the House adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock.

## THE INDIAN REVOLT.

THE Overland Indian Mail, bringing full details of those events which were briefly intimated in our columns last week by means of the telegraph, arrived in London at a late hour on Saturday night. Delhi is now no longer the great centre of interest. It is said to be almost deserted, and the very cats there are described as dying of starvation. The story of Brigadier Hodson having shot the sons of the King of Delhi with his own hands is confirmed. He pointed out to them the hideous nature of their crimes, and then asked his men what punishment they deserved. The men replied, "Instant death!" upon which Hodson drew his revolver, and shot them one after another. A column of our Delhi troops has gone to Allypore and Agra; another towards Meerut, with the intention, it is supposed, of reaching Moozuffernagar, where there have been disturbances; and a third to the Kootub. The latter returned to camp with about 30,000 rupees in coin, a large number of elephants, camels, &c., and one thousand women. It is affirmed that the body of a woman was found crucified inside the palace at Delhi when our men entered. The city, says report, is to remain as it is, with the exception of the Jumna Masjid and the defences, which are to be levelled. General Penny has succeeded to the command, and General Wilson (who is indisposed) returns to his old command at Meerut. Police are in course of organization at Delhi, and it is anticipated that civil rule will soon be again instituted. A good many of the native civilians have escaped into neighbouring states; but several were undoubtedly killed in their hiding-places by our troops. "Many of the most useful and least guilty of the inhabitants, such as cloth-merchants, jewellers, &c.," says the writer of a letter, "were among those who suffered. The British have acted with extreme leniency towards these savages, and had they given themselves up, instead of concealing themselves in their houses, they would have had their lives spared." Our sappers, it appears, were fired upon from the roofs of houses, and from behind walls, by several of the natives. A party of English soldiers, therefore, went in search of these persons, and a thousand of them were killed.

An officer who took part in the assault on Delhi communicates a somewhat different account of the shooting of the princes by Hodson to that given above. On his entering the *encinte* of the tomb where the princes had concealed themselves, from five to six thousand of the scum of the city and palace were found, armed with weapons and missiles.

"It was indeed an hour of trial, when a bold front and determined voice were of more avail than even a sharp sword. Wonderful to say, not a man of the gallant little band was hit; and, on Hodson sternly reiterating his demand for instant surrender, they began to lay down their arms. Five hundred swords, and twice that number of fire-arms, besides horses, elephants, &c., were collected in less than an hour and a half, without another blow being struck. Hodson and his men then moved warily off to the city; at a short distance from the walls, they found the bhylie was halted, with much rabble collected around, who turned on the little party as they rode up. This was no time for hesitation or delay: Hodson dashed at once into the midst; in few, but energetic words, explained 'that these were the men who had not only rebelled against the Government, but had ordered and witnessed the massacre and shameful exposure of innocent women and children, and thus, therefore, the Government punished such traitors taken in open resistance,' shooting them down at the word. The effect was instantaneous and wonderful: not another hand was raised, not another weapon levelled; and the Mahomedans of the troop, and some influential Moulaves among the bystanders, exclaimed, as if by simultaneous impulse, 'Well and rightly done! Their crime has met with its just penalty: these were they who gave the signal for the death of helpless women and children, and outraged decency by the exposure of their persons; and now a righteous judgment has fallen on them. God is great!' The remaining weapons were then laid down, and the crowd slowly and quietly dispersed. The bodies were then carried into the city, and thrown out on the very spot where the blood of their innocent victims still stained the earth. They remained there till the 24th, when for sanitary reasons they were removed from the Chibootra front of the Kotwaliee.

The same writer thus relates some of the other exploits of Hodson:—

"On the morning on which the city and palace were finally evacuated, the whole of the available Cavalry moved out through the suburbs in the direction of, but not on the road to, the Kootub, and marched to the top of the hill on which stands the 'Eedgab,' from thence overlooking the camp of the Bareilly and Nusseerabad mutineers under 'General' Bukhtawar Khan, quondam Subahdar of Artillery. It was soon perceived, by unmistakable signs, that the camp was being evacuated, and soon after a loud explosion took place, which told to practised ears that the rebels were blowing up their ammunition previous to a flight. Hodson's hurkarus

coming in at the moment confirmed the fact. Hodson immediately got leave to report it to the General, galloping on his way right along the front of the city, to see if this was clear also. He then obtained permission from the General to get to the rebel camp itself to see how the land lay. He started at once with his second in command, McDowell, and seventy-five sowars, and rode right round the city to the Delhi gate, having but few shots fired at them, and clearing the road of stray rebels as they went along. They found the camp all but empty—they soon made it quite so—and the Delhi gate open. They brought away three guns left by the enemy, and made arrangements for bringing in the empty tents, &c. They recovered the mess plate of the 60th Native Infantry, their standards, stripped however, and band instruments; polishing off the big drummer, who, with his myrmidons, gave some trouble. Next day, Hodson asked and obtained permission to go after the King, whose capture, with that of his favourite wife (mother to the heir apparent), he successfully accomplished at the cost only of vast fatigue, some fighting, and imminent risk. His Majesty was courteously disarmed, and then escorted into the city."

The principal traitors among the Mahomedan gentry at Delhi were being arrested at the last advice, with the intention of bringing them to trial. Two more of the King of Delhi's sons have been condemned to death by a military commission; and the King himself was also to be arraigned.

The state of affairs at Lucknow is not so satisfactory as the telegrams led most people to believe. It is true that the number of our troops there has been increased; but we have been unable to force the insurgents to raise the siege, though we have established ourselves in the Residency, and some portion of the city. The wounded, the baggage and beasts of burden, and one thousand men (some accounts include the women and children from Lucknow) are entrenched at Allumbagh, about three miles from Lucknow, where they are quite isolated; and two expeditions have failed in endeavouring to release them from this peril, though one of the expeditions succeeded in bringing in supplies. The communication with Havelock and Outram at Lucknow is effectually cut off by the rebels; and those two commanders are in want of provisions and reinforcements. It was believed, however, that these would speedily arrive. Such, in general terms, is the position in and near the Oudean capital: we now subjoin from the *Daily Times* a more particular account:—

"The enemy had a formidable entrenchment thrown up and armed with fifty pieces of cannon, at a place called Allumbagh, a country residence of the prince of the Princes of Oude, about three miles from Lucknow, on the Cawnpore side. It is described as consisting of a large house, with a high wall all around, and an enclosure of about five hundred yards square. There began the first of a series of contests which lasted more than twelve hours. Our men having captured all the guns and driven the enemy from their outwork, it was found sufficiently strong to be maintained by a party of the 64th Foot, under Major Sibley, and here accordingly the sick, the wounded, and the baggage were left behind. Betwixt Allumbagh and Lucknow is an extensive plain, traversed by a wide canal. Havelock, with the main body of the force, crossed this by a bridge, which the enemy, hanging close upon our rear, immediately destroyed, occupying a position on the bank of the canal, so as to divide the two portions of our force from each other. Nearly a day was occupied by General Havelock in forcing his way to the Residency through the city. The resistance was determined, and the casualties (nearly five hundred out of a force of two thousand) very severe. On reaching the Residency, he was still met on by the enemy from batteries recently thrown up, which were stormed in succession, and carried at the point of the bayonet. Here fell the gallant General Neill—alike the hero and the idol of the army—with Majors Perrin, and Lieutenants Graham, Preston, and Nunn, of her Majesty's 90th. Here also fell Colonel Hamilton, Captain Hay, and Lieutenant Swanson of the 78th, Lieutenant Haigh of the 5th Fusiliers, besides Captain Shute, and Lieutenants Turner and Bateman of the 64th, with above thirty wounded, many of them severely. The communications betwixt the two portions of our force being thus completely cut off, those betwixt Allumbagh and Cawnpore were very imperfectly maintained. On the 26th of September, severe fighting continued, and for the next four days heavy firing was almost incessant. By this time, above two miles of the town had fallen into our hands, and the weakness of the force alone prevented the remainder from being secured. Havelock had reached Lucknow with two thousand eight hundred men in all. Of these, nearly six hundred had been disabled; about as many more had been killed at Allumbagh; so that, when joined to the Residency garrison, about one thousand strong, he had scarcely his original number, to meet a force of above fifty thousand in the field against him, though with courage and management such as could be relied upon, enough to maintain themselves in the Residency, and bombard the city."

"For a time, our force was separated, Havelock, with Bales Guard, being cut off from all communication with Outram. They are luckily once more reunited. On the 3rd of October, a convoy of three hundred men of the



64th, commanded by Major Bingham, with provisions, left Cawnpore, but were able to get no further on than Alumbagh, where they left their supplies, returning to Cawnpore without having experienced any molestation either on their advance or return. On the 11th, a party of one hundred and fifty arrived at the latter place from the former, bringing with them a large number of camels and elephants to assist in carrying back provisions. On the 14th, a second convoy under Major McIntyre, of the 78th Highlanders, was despatched. He was obliged, however, to entrench himself, when within four miles of his destination, returning his stores, which he was not strong enough to protect, and awaiting reinforcements. Alumbagh was now occupied by about 1000 men. The approaches are commanded by heavy guns, and the ground cleared and exposed in all directions to the distance of about five hundred yards."

It is believed that there is no great reason to fear for the safety of our countrymen at this post; and it is hoped that long before the present time Greathed's flying column will have effected a junction with Havelock and Outram.

In the meanwhile, Colonel Greathed and Brigadier Showers have performed admirable services in hunting down the fugitives from Delhi. We reproduce from the *Bombay Times* a narrative of their achievements. The Colonel's column consisted of 1600 infantry, and 500 cavalry, three troops of horse artillery, and eighteen guns:—

"It crossed over the river Jumna, and took the direction of Allypore, a strong fort situated in the midst of swamps and marshes. They halted at Ghazeeodeen-ugur on the 25th of September, marching on the 26th to Seunderabad, where a vast amount of English property, amongst which ladies' wearing apparel was conspicuous, was found, and the place was burnt.

"On the 27th, they overtook the enemy at Bolundshaher, where the Jhansi rebels, with a large mass of other insurgents, had taken up a strong position, which they seemed determined to defend. This position was well selected, and their guns and men carefully concentrated. They were soon silenced by our artillery, the whole band being driven from their entrenchments, and immediately pursued by our cavalry. Some of their horse formed a line to cover the retreat and receive the attack of Watson's Irregulars, but were soon dispersed. The 9th Lancers made a brilliant charge, and, dashing down the street, where they suffered considerably, drove the enemy through and beyond the town. The rebels appeared to select and single out the officers for attack. Lieutenant Blair was severely wounded in the shoulder, as were more slightly Lieutenants Sarel and Jones, and Captain Best, of the Irregular Cavalry. About a hundred of the enemy were left dead upon the field; seven light guns, with shot, all of hammered iron, were captured, with twenty-five boxes of powder, and large quantities of musket ammunition. The enemy are said to have lost one hundred and fifty. Our casualties of all kinds were under fifty, there being six officers wounded.

"On the morning of the 29th, the force marched on Malagur, which they found abandoned, and immediately prepared to blow up the fort. On this occasion, Lieutenant Home, of the Engineers, lost his life by the explosion of a mine, prematurely fired. It was he who, on the 14th of September, assisted Lieutenant Salkeld in blowing up the Cashmere Gate, under a storm of musketry fatal to almost every one within its reach. Thus far we are merely giving, for the sake of perspicuity, and in a corrected and amplified form, the tidings forwarded by the last mail. The column here remained for a couple of days, in command of four cross roads, by which the mutineers might be overtaken, in whatever direction they should appear. From this, the wounded officers and men, with all the camp followers that could be spared, were despatched for Meerut. On the 2nd of October, the force was once more on their way. The following day they reached Koorga, a distance of twelve miles. The enemy had been there but two days before, but some eight or nine of their number were taken and shot.

"On the 4th of October, they encamped at Soomlah, and on the 5th reached Allypore. This fort is situated in the midst of swamps and marshes, above fifty miles from Delhi, as from Agra. Our troops were opposed by some Mohammedan fanatics and the rabble of the town, by whom our adherent, Gobind Singh, and his followers had some time since been expelled. They were quickly dispersed on all sides, the cavalry cutting up about four hundred, and two 5-pounder guns having fallen into our hands. Boucher's battery, with the cavalry, European and native, took a circle of the town, leaving the church on the left, and, scouring the cornfields and gardens, pushed on by the Cawnpore road to the eighty-seventh milestone from Delhi. Here they opened out for skirmishing, and then swept back again, clearing the villages and cutting down the enemy hid amongst the high crops of millet and maize. There are supposed to have been four hundred of the Gwalior Contingent in the neighbourhood, very few of whom escaped.

"On the 6th, the force marched on to Akurabad, another stronghold of fanaticism and revolt, the cavalry rapidly moving in advance. They were accompanied by

Mr. George Campbell, as commissioner, and succeeded in killing two distinguished rebel chiefs, Mungul Singh and Mehtab Singh, with about a hundred of their followers. Four guns were found loaded, and pointed towards the entrance of the fort. These, with a large quantity of powder and grape-shot, were captured. Rumour now ran that the mutineers from various quarters, chiefly from Indore, had congregated at Dholpore, thirty-three miles from Agra, on the Gwalior road. On the 7th, it was ascertained that they were pushing on as hard as they could, with the view of surprising the weakened garrison. The enemy, amounting to about 5000 disciplined troops, and about 10,000 of a rabble, with three siege guns, and twelve or fifteen light field pieces, had meantime crossed the Kharra river, about twelve miles north of Agra, on the 9th of October. About noon of that day, their advanced guard was within four miles of the cantonments, where they fired upon the militia cavalry sent out to watch their movements. Greathed's column had at the same date reached Hattaras, on the western side of the river, and was pushing on the advanced guard of five hundred cavalry and two batteries of artillery. They crossed the pontoon bridge a little after daybreak, and were then, as it turned out, within five miles of the enemy. The enemy meanwhile were supposed to have disappeared.

"On the morning of the 10th, Greathed's movable column marched into the cantonments of Agra, and the troops, wearied with a long and fatiguing march, had just encamped, when they were unexpectedly attacked by the enemy as they were preparing to breakfast. The rebels expected to have nothing more than the feeble garrison to deal with, and the adversaries on both sides were equally taken by surprise. Four Ghazees (Mohammedan fanatics), beating drums, now entered the camp, and cut down an officer, who was washing, and a sergeant-major, who was asleep. Their guns opened on our camp, while their cavalry charged on our flank, before our men had time to seize their arms, and succeeded in capturing one of our guns. Never was surprise more complete, nor more rapidly repelled. In five minutes, our men were in their saddles, and, before the fifth shot of the enemy had been fired, our horse artillery were replying. The Sikhs charged first, followed by the 9th Lancers in their shirts, when the infantry, consisting of her Majesty's 8th and 75th, with the Sikhs, came into action, and our guns opened fire. Lieutenant French was killed, Lieutenant Jones severely wounded, when they, with nine of the Lancers, attacked about fifty Sepoys in possession of a gun, which was instantly retaken. Colonel Cotton, who chanced to be on the ground at the time, as senior officer, instantly took command. A stout resistance was at first attempted; but, on the approach of our guns, the hearts of our adversaries failed them. Rushing down the Gwalior road, they dispersed themselves over the fields of millet, with which the country is now covered. The Lancers and Sikh cavalry kept at their heels, and cut them to pieces, while the horse artillery, always in advance, mowed them down with grape. Where the crops were too heavy for horse to penetrate, they were pursued by her Majesty's 8th and 75th Regiments, and the 2nd and 4th Punjab Infantry. The worn-out men acquired strength from the excitement and the wearied horses sympathized with their riders. After a fierce contest of two hours, during which great havoc was occasioned by our artillery, the enemy were completely routed, and driven ten miles along the road to Gwalior, where they only escaped by being able to reach the river. Here a body of infantry, drawn up on the further bank to assist the fugitives, were cut to pieces by our guns. All their baggage, camp equipage, and treasure, their guns (thirteen in number), with an enormous quantity of plunder, fell into our hands. They are said to have left about two thousand dead on the field, our casualties amounting to about eighty. Greathed's force, which had now been sixteen days almost incessantly on the march, during which they had fought two pitched battles, and four affairs of lesser note, in which together about four thousand of the enemy must have fallen, found a brief breathing space in Agra. A portion of the fugitive insurgents made their way to Bhurtpore, where they were refused admittance, and ordered by the Rajah to lay down their arms. On refusing to do so, six or eight were killed on the spot, fourteen were taken prisoners, of whom six were hung at Agra. The rest of them escaped. At Muttra, Mynpoorie, and all the other forts and towns around, they were signally repelled.

"Greaded's column once more took the field, and reached Mynpoorie on the 19th, where a large body of the enemy were said to have assembled. On reaching the spot, after a forced march of twenty-two miles, they found the place abandoned, the Rajah having accompanied the fugitives, his guns and about 20,000 worth of treasure being found in the fort. Brigadier Grant now took the place of Colonel Greathed, who was required for other service. They were now pushing on towards Oude, expecting to be at Cawnpore by the 27th, and would probably reach Lucknow, largely reinforced, by the 30th. A portion of the rebels round Agra had established themselves about the 20th on the further side of the Kharra Nuddee, a further portion of them being at Futtehpore-Sikree, whither the 3rd Bengal Europeans proceeded from Agra on the 22nd to meet

them. The main body of the Delhi fugitives, retiring south-westward, were believed to have turned off from the trunk-road about Canouge, and to have crossed over into Oude. A portion of them had previously proceeded towards Bareilly, and another had joined the Raees at Farruckabad.

"Brigadier Showers's column, which left just after that of Colonel Greathed, proceeded to Kootah, and after sweeping the country round for a week, returned to Delhi on the 29th of September. It started afresh on the 2nd of October, and proceeded to Rewarree, which it found deserted. The chief, Rao Toolaram, notwithstanding his professions of friendship, had evacuated the fort, which was found armed with twelve guns and mortars, all in position on the ramparts, ready loaded. In the foundry were two new brass pieces, just turned out. These, together with a quantity of military stores and ammunition, fell into our hands. The force on the 5th of October was at Goorgaon. On the 12th, they reached Janfoo Sata, where the horsemen of the Nawab of Jhujjur, who had crossed the river, were disarmed without resistance. The chief himself, like his neighbours, now anxious to show his loyalty to the British Government, was apprehending and making over to us all parties within his reach concerned in the rebellion."

The course of events at Cawnpore is thus described:—

"Between the 2nd and 24th of October, everything continued quiet within and around the town, the Commandant, Colonel Wilson—on whom reinforcements of two or three hundred at a time were daily dropping—attending to the wants of Lucknow, and watching the movements of the enemy in the neighbourhood. About the 14th, it was reported that the insurgents were mustering in force at Bhitoor to the northward—the former residence of Nana Sahib, supposed not unlikely now to be at the head of them. On the 17th, orders were issued for the detachment, for some time back ready to start for Lucknow, to move off immediately. At ten o'clock the same evening, the order was cancelled, and at midnight a field battery, with six hundred-and-fifty bayonets, and a few native horsemen, provided with four days' provisions, moved off as quietly as possible for Bhitoor. This was the native festival of the Dewales, or feast of lamps, when there is a general holiday and an unusual amount of festivity. They approached Bhitoor early in the morning, and after a short rest moved off about noon. Having marched six miles, they learned that the enemy occupied a grove of trees, half a mile in front, with a 9 and a 24-pounder gun in position. The small force now deployed, when a detachment of the 90th, which was in the rear, in commencing to move off the road, were opened on by the enemy, the first shell bursting in front of them, killing two and wounding two or three others. Our guns were now run up, but the range at first was too long, when they closed in, and after firing twenty or thirty rounds silenced the enemy, and our infantry charged and carried everything before them. The action lasted for an hour. We lost two killed, and had six severely wounded. The enemy probably lost about one hundred, though this is matter of conjecture. Great havoc might have been committed on the fugitives, had cavalry been available. Their guns were behind them, with two waggons and three country carts laden with ammunition. The 19th was occupied in destroying Bhitoor. On the morning of the 20th, the gallant and victorious little band returned to Cawnpore. On their way back, the village of Sheo-Rajpore was destroyed, and, in a house filled with straw, five of the rebels were discovered by the men of the 64th probing the mass with their bayonets. They dashed out sword in hand, when they were immediately despatched. Two of the prisoners brought in were hanged; one of them was the bearer of letters from Nana Sahib to the people in and around Bhitoor, calling upon them to provide ammunition and have supplies ready for his arrival, expected in the course of fifteen days."

Further items of news are thus summarized by the Indian papers:—

"There has been no further outbreak of mutiny or disaffection in the Bombay army, and the Presidency generally is as quiet as could be expected under the circumstances. The Rheels in Kandeish are said to be still restless, and it is reported that Mr. Chapman, C.S., and Captain A. Graham, 4th Native Infantry, have been wounded in some collision with them near Malligaum. No authentic particulars of this affair, however, have been made public.

"The Malwa Field Force, under Brigadier Stuart, had a slight engagement with a body of rebels in front of Dhar on the 22nd ult., and drove them into the fort of that place, capturing some of their guns. The latest accounts, dated the 26th ult., mention that the fort was being besieged.

"We have had no second military execution at Bombay. Two conspirators, one of them a Subahdar of the 11th Native Infantry were sentenced to be hung, but they had their punishment commuted to transportation for life. This leniency, especially as displayed towards a ring-leader, and in contrast with the severity exhibited in the case of the men who were blown from guns on the 16th ult., has excited considerable disaffection among the community. It is feared that the disaffected may mistake the motive of it."

There has been a mutiny at Kurrachee of the 21st regiment of Bombay Native Infantry. It was discovered in the bud, however, and the disaffected were disarmed. The English artillery were greatly disappointed at not being allowed to fire on them. Fourteen of the malcontents were hanged, and three blown away from guns. Others were expected to suffer as soon as they could be captured. A writer from the spot says:—

"All the ladies had to get up in the middle of the night, and run for their lives to the Mess-house Arsenal. Some very amusing scenes took place: some of the ladies were only in their night clothes, and very much frightened; husbands looking for their wives, and rushing up to the wrong person in mistake; one lady with a drawn sword in her hand, another with a double-barrel gun on her shoulder."

Unsatisfactory accounts have been received from Rajpootana. Major Burton, Political Agent at Kotah, caused a Royal salute to be fired in honour of the fall of Delhi. The disaffected leaders, wishing to discourage to the utmost the belief in that fact, exclaimed that the Resident was deceiving the people, and ought to be destroyed. On the 15th of October, at noon, two regiments mutinied; the Resident, his two sons, and some others, were slaughtered while gallantly defending the Residency, their bodies being afterwards exposed; and the place was plundered. The Rajah continues faithful to us, and anxiously awaits assistance; but the bulk of his army has turned against him. They have proposed to proceed to Delhi, disbelieving that it has fallen.

"For many months past," says an Indian Journal, "Neemuch has been one of the centres of disaffection in Rajpootana. About the middle of October, the rebels began once more to gather round it from all directions, a body of them concentrating at Jerum with a view of attacking the garrison. On the 24th, the Neemuch column moved out to meet them, and attacked them in front of their stronghold. The battle was severe, and our casualties heavy. Captain Tucker, of the 2nd Bombay Cavalry, and Captain Reade, of her Majesty's 83rd Foot, were killed. Captain Simpson, Lieutenants Blair and Le Geyt, of the 2nd Cavalry, Captain Soppitt of the 12th Native Infantry, and Captain Laurie of the 21st Native Infantry, were wounded. The enemy were driven back into their fort, which our force was too weak to storm, and they now await the arrival of Brigadier Stuart's flying column, which, relieved of its duties before Dhar, will, it is hoped, be speedily amongst them."

A correspondent of the *Bombay Times*, writing from Jubbulpore, says:—

"During the last fortnight, the aspect of affairs around us has become more gloomy. The 32nd Native Infantry at Jubbulpore, and the 50th Native Infantry at Nagode, have mutinied. All the officers and others are said to be safe, except Lieutenant McGregor, of the 52nd, who has been carried off as a prisoner by some of his men. We know not whether the men of these two regiments have gone, but report says they are all making their way towards Kallinger, near Bandah. Koor Singh is said to be there with the Dinapore mutineers; he is trying to seduce all the regiments about here to join the rebellion. Having collected all the force he can, it is stated that he intends making a series of attacks upon the various stations in this part of India, and of ultimately assuming possession of it. This may, or may not, be true; but it shows the urgency of our need of reinforcements."

A detachment of the 32nd Regiment has mutinied at Rampore Haut; but the officers escaped. The malcontents then went off, though in what direction is not precisely known.

At Saugor, the English remain shut up in the fort, in a very precarious position, as they are beset by numerous bodies of the enemy, and can only count about two hundred fighting men. They are all, however, well trained, and the fort has been strengthened by many heavy guns. An expedition, consisting of our whole available force, was sent out against the Bundelaha at Nerriowil, about nine miles off, but was compelled to retreat, with the loss of Colonel Dalyell, who was killed. Two other officers were wounded; and it appears that our Sepoys would not fight. At Chuttra, the rebels have been defeated, as we are informed in a letter from the camp:—

"On the 2nd of October, a small force under command of Major English, consisting of one hundred and fifty men of her Majesty's 53rd Regiment, and about an equal number of the Bengal Police Battalion, advanced from the village of Domah-Eochak upon Chuttra, where the Ramghar battalion, upwards of seven hundred and fifty strong, with four brass guns, were encamped, commanded by a Baboo, who directed the whole of their operations. We came in sight of the enemy about eight A.M., when a party in command of Captain Fendall were sent out in skirmishing order, followed by the main body, at about two hundred and fifty yards' distance, under the command of Major English. The skirmishers immediately opened fire upon the enemy, who was in position in line, protected by his artillery, which instantly opened a heavy fire of round shot, grape, and canister. Nothing daunted, the skirmishers moved steadily on, while the main body, under Major English, by a flank movement

to the left, came in upon the enemy's right, when the action became general. The enemy fought his guns to the last moment, and kept up a heavy and continuous fire of musketry for about an hour and a half, when he fled from all points, with the loss of his guns, ammunition, and colours, all his baggage and camp equipage, &c.; and, had we had with us a few cavalry, scarcely a man of them would have escaped being killed or taken prisoner. A great number of their dead covered the field, but their wounded crawled into the jungle, from whence a good number were brought into camp during the day. Our loss in this sharp action is rather severe, being three killed, and forty-three wounded, three of whom have since died of their wounds."

Eighteen mutineers have been executed at Ahmedabad—ten by hanging, three by shooting, and five by blowing away from guns. Several executions have taken place at Shikarpoor. All is quiet in Upper Scinde. The Khan of Khelat and the Jam of Beylah have had a quarrel with regard to some land. High words led to blows; swords were drawn, and a few were killed and wounded on both sides. Ultimately, the Jam fled. Captain Macauley's visit to Khelat is said to be with a view to smooth matters between the two chiefs.

A detachment of two hundred and forty Europeans, of all arms, with three guns, was sent to Hattaras on the 20th of September, to secure a portion of the revenue. The party afterwards advanced towards Allyghur, and attacked the Ghazees and other rebels, amounting to at least 1500 men. A small body of militia cavalry, with a few Jât horses, moved towards the enemy's cavalry, which had circled round and threatened our flank and rear, and which were thus driven off. A desperate fight then ensued, in which at first our men were driven back, but ultimately they defeated the rebels, and destroyed the Ghazees to a man. We did not achieve this success, however, without some loss.

Two companies of the 32nd Bengal Native Infantry have mutinied at Deoghur in the Santal districts, killing their commandant, Lieutenant Cooper, Mr. Ronald, the Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Floyd, the Sub-Assistant. Lieutenant Cooper is said to have been conspicuous for his kindness to his men. The neighbourhood of Mooltan continued quiet at the last advices; but a rising was feared, and the city was completely cut off from Lahore.

The following proclamation has been issued by the officiating secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces:—

"The Sepoys who have mutinied upon lying pretences of interference with religion and caste, and have shown the absurdity of these pretences by associating themselves with gaoi felons and miscreants of every description, after vain efforts to contend with the British Government at Delhi and elsewhere, are now fleeing from the punishment due to their crimes, through various parts of these provinces, showing by their movements only a desire to save the plunder they have obtained by violence, and their worthless lives."

"The Government of these provinces calls on all landholders and farmers, with their tenantry, and on all well-disposed subjects, to give all possible assistance to the authorities in bringing these outcasts to justice."

"Landowners, and farmers of land especially, are reminded of the terms of their engagement not to harbour or countenance criminals and evil-disposed persons."

"The Government requires proofs of the fidelity and loyalty of all classes of its subjects, in recovering the arms, elephants, horses, camels, and other Government property, which have been feloniously taken by these offenders. All persons are warned against purchasing or bartering for any such property of the State, under the severest penalties, and rewards will be paid to those who, immediately on obtaining possession of the same, bring them to the nearest civil or military authority."

#### THE BENGAL RESIDENTS OF AGRA.

The following account of the massacre of the Bengalee residents of Agra is furnished by a native eyewitness, whose wife, daughter, and son-in-law have died by the hands of the mutineers:—

"On the breaking out of the mutiny, the portion of the Bengalee residents had got hold of a strongly built house, and, instead of throwing themselves open at the mercy of the mutineers, shut themselves up within the house. But, when the place was thrown open, one of the inmates placed at the feet of the mutineers all the ornaments of their women and other valuable articles, and asked of them in the most piteous terms to spare their lives. But they only inquired of their female companions, and at last made out their hiding-place. The women, who had till this time stifled their feelings, now shrieked out in loud lamentations and piteous cries; but the scoundrels remained untouched, insulted them in the grossest manner, and then put them to death. The men were also butchered, but three escaped by hiding for some time in a large hole made under the ground. When they emerged from their hiding-place, they found all rolling in blood, but a grandson of one of the survivors was alive. This was a babe; it had not been touched, and it was lying by the dead body of its mother, perfectly unconscious of what had taken place."

Three of the survivors, with the babe, taking advantage of the darkness of the night, fled from the place, and, after suffering intolerable hardships, arrived within a few days at Benares."

#### HEALTH OF GENERAL WILSON.

We read in the *Times*:—  
"The accounts of General Wilson's retirement from his command on the ground of ill-health not having been very explicit, the public may perhaps be interested to learn that a letter has this week been received from Lady Wilson, stating that on the 8th of October General Wilson arrived at Mussoorie on sick leave, so exhausted that he was scarcely able to walk. She rejoiced, however, to be able to add that he had no positive illness, and at the date of her letter (October 12) was greatly improved. The General had directed his family to address their future letters to Meerut, where he was shortly about to rejoin his brigade, and to hold himself in readiness for any command that might be given him."

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTES ON THE REVOLT.

The *Times* of Wednesday publishes a long letter, written at various dates from Delhi, Bolundshahr, and Camp, of the Movable Column South-East of Agra. It is signed 'A Civilian,' and contains some points worth noting. The writer says:—

"There is no doubt that on our occupation of a part of the city, our army became disorganized to a degree which was highly dangerous when the battle was but half won. Whether the collection on the part of the town which we first assaulted of vast quantities of wine and spirits (the produce of the plunder of a long line of road on which those articles are the main staple of European commerce) was really the result of deep strategy on the part of the mutineers, I cannot say; but it does seem as if the only common bond which unites the various races fighting under our standard is a common love of liquor, and Europeans, Sikhs, Ghoorkas, and Afghans are said to have all indulged to an extent which might have been disastrous. In truth, the days which followed the first assault were a time of great anxiety."

A glimpse of the kind of government established in Delhi by the insurgents is thus given:—

"Many papers were found in the Palace at Delhi (even the natives have retained our partiality for paper work), and from them it would appear that the kind of government established for the city and immediately surrounding country was more of the nature of a military than of a Mahomedan government. It seems to have been a sort of constitutional-monarchical oligarchy. The King was King, and honoured as such like a constitutional monarch; but instead of a Parliament, he had a Council of soldiers, in whom power rested, and of whom he was in no degree a military commander. No Arabic or Persian names, forms, or terms appear to have been introduced; but, on the contrary, the English terms and modes of business were generally adopted. The names to which English terms are used sounds very short. All petitions seem to have been presented to the King, but the great authority to which almost all of them in all matters both civil and military were referred (by order endorsed on the petition) was the 'Court,'—a body composed of a number of Colonels, a Brigade-Major, and 'Seketur' (or Secretary), which latter functionary seems to have been the most important personage in Delhi. All the colonels, &c., were Sepoys who made their mark, or, at best, signed in rough Hindoo characters. Very regular muster rolls of regiments were kept up and authenticated in due form by the colonel, adjutant, and quartermaster. From these documents it also appears that they went so far into detail as to fill up the place of the European 'sergeant-majors' and quartermaster-sergeants."

"I had not time to study the various papers, but I imagine that a very interesting, useful, and amusing selection of them might be picked out for publication. One Sepoy colonel seems to have presented to the King a kind of memorandum on the best mode of administering the country after getting rid of the Perigian First and foremost, he advises his Majesty to collect as much money as he can from any quarter, by any means whatever, as a capital to start upon. Secondly, he says that there is no doubt that, with all the faults of the English, their government was the best Hindustani ever seen, and he proposes that the future administration should be based on their model; and then, in many headings, he goes into details evincing considerable thought and shrewdness. There is, I believe, among the papers a very long and enthusiastic account of the destruction of the European garrison of Futteghahn."

The writer describes as follows the state of the Delhi army:—

"The European infantry and Foot Artillery, and the only native regiment which may claim some equality with them (Reid's Ghoorkas), are completely worn out and exhausted. There is, for campaigning purposes, no all intent, an end of them for the present. At most they can only garrison Delhi and a few places in the neighbourhood. The regiments do not average two hundred and fifty strong. The whole army of Delhi could not turn out one thousand five hundred European bayonets, and those who can turn out are so harassed and enfeebled by constant work and exposure that to expect of them serious work or much marching is



out of the question. In fact, they must be nursed into health and strength. If the siege of Delhi had lasted another fortnight, it really seems as if the European army must have gone out of itself. I am not sure of the exact number of the native infantry in camp, but think that they may muster two thousand five hundred, or from that to three thousand bygone of Pundjab and Ghorka, exclusive of Gholab Singh's Contingent. The latter think they have done enough, and cannot be calculated on for much further service. The efficiency of our own native regiments is greatly diminished by the prodigiously large proportion of loss among their European officers. In fact, hardly any remain, and they are commanded by new young men who know nothing of them and their peculiarities. So much for the Foot. But as regards the mounted branch, we are much better off."

The 'Civilian' considers that General Wilson was just the man to take Delhi—which, by the way, could hardly be doubted now that he has taken it—but that he is not likely to distinguish himself again. Our best men have been killed; and the writer looks upon Nicholson as the very best of all. He does not seem to have an exalted idea of those who remain. Still, he thinks our prospects are good; but—

"The chief difficulty will be to supply to the civil power a fitting force to hold our districts as we recover them, disorganized and demoralized as they have been by the mutiny; and in their own country the Sepoys may possibly yet offer a very stubborn resistance before we can exterminate them. Desperate men, we may drive them from position to position; but when will it end? They can never submit—they can always out-march us; and how soon, and at how great cost, shall we kill them all? The other serious danger is, lest our present violent feeling against the Mahomedans should drive to despair that great section of the population, and induce a really general Mahomedan revolt as dangerous as the great mutiny. We must trust to the vigour and discretion of Government to avert that danger. But our great difficulty in this part of India at present is the total want of any head, civil or military, and of leading men in high office."

#### THE INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.

A letter from Lord Canning to Alderman Finnis, dated October 23rd, has been published. The Governor-General thus states the objects to which the expenditure of the sub-committee at Calcutta is at present directed:—

1. Board and lodging on arrival in Calcutta for refugees who are without homes or friends to receive them.
2. Clothing for refugees.
3. Monthly allowances for the support of families who are not boarded and lodged by the sub-committee.
4. Loans to sufferers to provide furniture, clothing, &c.
5. Free grants to sufferers for the same purpose.
6. Passage and diet money on board river steamers to all who have not been provided with the same by the Government.
7. Loans to officers and others to pay for the passage of their families to England.
8. Free passage to England for the widows and families of officers and other sufferers, including travelling expenses to Bombay and Calcutta.
9. Education of the children of sufferers."

A letter has been issued by the Indian Mutiny Relief Committee, in which it is stated:—

"Many applications for relief having been made by, on behalf of, the wives and children of soldiers who have gone to India with their regiments, this committee has, on several occasions, given their most careful and anxious consideration to the subject, and it has always been with one result, that it was not in the power of the committee to give the solicited relief."

#### LIEUTENANT SALKELD.

Lieutenant Philip Salkeld, of the Bengal Engineers, who displayed so much daring and gallantry in firing the siege train at the Cashmere Gate of Delhi, died at that city, about the 10th of October, from the effects of the wounds then received. He was a Dorsetshire man, and in the course of a few days would have completed his twenty-seventh year.

#### THE ORIENT.

##### CHINA.

The Mandarins have been 'squeezing' the rich merchants in the silk districts, who have accumulated considerable wealth from the large demand and the high price of the last two years. But the merchants resisted, and drove the emissaries of the Government out of the country. Thereupon the Mandarins sent to Hongchow for soldiers, returned, and set fire to a village. The country has been desolated by these proceedings, and it is thought they will lead to a protracted struggle.

On the night of the 30th of October there was a strong gale at Hong-Kong; but the damage done was trifling. At Macao, however, the destruction of life and property was considerable.

A French Bishop has been decapitated in Cochinchina, and a great many Christians have been murdered; but no particulars are given.

A naval attack on Canton was being prepared at the date of the last despatches. It was thought that the French would assist.

#### ACCIDENTS AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

DURING the gale of Monday week, two fishing-boats riding at anchor off Cockenzie, in the Firth of Forth, were dragged from their moorings and swamped. The accident occurred about one o'clock in the afternoon, when the boats were about half a mile from the shore; and, though every exertion was made by the inhabitants of the town, only three of the ten men who were on board could be saved.

The same gale has caused the loss of many other vessels; and forty-two fishermen have been drowned, leaving behind them twenty-seven widows and seventy-nine orphans.

The inquest on the bodies of the twelve persons killed by the boiler explosion near Huddersfield last week, has terminated in a verdict to the effect that the deceased died from injuries caused by the explosion of a boiler, resulting from the screwing down of a stop valve placed in the top of the boiler, which cut off all connexion with the safety valve, but that who closed the valve there was no evidence to show. The jury condemned the combination of safety-valve and stop-valve, censuring the engineer and the proprietor for allowing it. They reprobated the use of the boiler without a safety-gauge, and considered the conduct of the person of whom it was ordered and of the proprietor highly blamable. They also expressed their strongest disapproval of the conduct of the proprietor, confessedly unacquainted with boilers, in placing the management of the boiler in the hands of a person who neither from training nor skill was qualified to undertake so onerous a duty. In conclusion, they recommended the formation of an association for the prevention of boiler explosions.

Miss Miles, sister to Mr. P. W. S. Miles, formerly member for Bristol, and half-sister to Mr. W. Miles, M.P. for East Somerset, was returning to Kingston Park from Bristol, a few evenings ago, when an accident of a very serious character occurred. On arriving at the hill leading to the lodge entrance of the park, the coachman passed the park gate, and, discovering his mistake, turned the horses sharply. In so doing, he overturned the carriage on to a bank. Miss Miles, who was the only person inside the carriage, had her hand severely cut by the breaking of one of the windows; but, assistance being speedily procured from the lodge, she was extricated without further injury. The footman, who was on the box, sustained a severe concussion of the brain; and the coachman, who fell on the footman (the carriage coming upon both of them), received such severe internal injuries that his life is despaired of. At the time of the occurrence of the accident, Mr. Charles Greig, surgeon of Bristol, happened to be passing, and rendered valuable assistance to the sufferers.

During a fresh breeze from the east on Monday morning, as Captain Cousins, of the American ship *Coronet*, 1400 tons, which had arrived at Falmouth on the 28th of November, from Callao, was landing in a boat with the second mate and four other men of the ship Calcutta (which had been abandoned at sea, and with the crew was taken off by the *Coronet*), the boat got into the breakers between the points of Pendennis and the Bar (the ship being outside at anchor), and the captain and mate were drowned. The others were saved.

#### IRELAND.

THE ORANGEMEN AND THE PREMIER.—The magistrates of Fermanagh, summoned by Lord Erne, have held a meeting for the purpose of protesting against the proposal of Chancellor Brady, that in future no persons shall be admitted to the magisterial bench who shall be connected with the Orange Society. The meeting was private, and it was resolved that the result should not be made public till after the receipt of the answer of Lord Palmerston to the remonstrance addressed to him. That answer is of the briefest possible kind, being simply as follows:—"Downing-street, November 21.—My Lord, I am desired by Lord Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., and of the memorial which accompanied it.—I remain, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant,—G. G. BARRINGTON.—The Earl of Erne, &c."

PROSECUTION OF THE PRIESTS.—A plea of 'Not Guilty' has been put on the file in the Queen's Bench on the part of the Rev. Mr. Conway to the *ex officio* information of the Attorney-General. In the case of the Rev. Mr. Ryan no answer has been filed, but there is time till the first day of next term. Mr. George Bowyer, M.P., has contributed 5*l.* towards the defence of Father Conway.

THE IRISH SAVINGS BANKS.—A meeting of the friends and supporters of the Cork Savings Bank was held yesterday week, Mr. Beamish, M.P., presiding. The financial statement up to the 20th of November was read by Mr. Beuard, the secretary; and Mr. Craig, the manager of the Bank of Ireland, addressed the meeting, congratulating them upon the prosperous state of the institution notwithstanding the prevailing money panic, as a proof of which he mentioned the fact, that while the amount due to depositors last year was only 328,806*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, it was 330,463*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* this year, showing an increase of deposits of 1656*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* There was in the hands of the Government 311,337*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*, and lodged in the Bank of Ireland 20,195*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*,

making the total amount available 331,533*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*, or 1070*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, over the amount due in principal and interest to depositors. New managers having been appointed, the meeting separated.

STATE OF TIPPERARY.—The state of the North Riding of Tipperary is so alarming that the magistrates have called for two hundred and forty-four extra men of the police force, though this will entail additional taxation to the extent of 3*l.* 4*d.* in the pound. Twenty men above the usual number have been stationed at Loughmore, the parish in which Mr. Ellis was murdered; but there does not seem to be any chance of the murderers being discovered, though several persons have been arrested and committed to prison.

#### AMERICA.

MATTERS are coming to a crisis in the Mormon territory. Besides seizing the Government waggon, as we related last week, the Saints are taking other measures of resistance. Brigham Young has issued a proclamation, declaring martial law in Utah, and he claims his right to do so by virtue of his authority as Governor of the territory and superintendent of Indian affairs, from which he says he has not been suspended. In right of the power given him under the Territorial Organic Act, he expressly forbids the United States troops from entering the territory without his authority, and complains that the Federal Government has acted on misrepresentations, with a view to driving the Mormons from the land. "When Colonel Alexander," says a communication from Washington, "was within thirty miles of Fort Bridger, which place is occupied by Mormon troops, he received a letter from Brigham Young through the commander of the Nauvoo Legion, warning the troops out of the territory, but saying that, if they desired to remain till spring, they might do so, provided they gave up their arms and ammunition, but they must then leave. In the meantime he would see that they were furnished with provisions. The letter was accompanied by two copies of the proclamation, and a copy of the laws of Utah. The commander tells Colonel Alexander that he is at the fort to carry out Young's instructions, and expresses the hope that Colonel Alexander's answer and actions will be dictated by a proper respect for the rights and liberties of American citizens. Colonel Alexander, in his reply, dated October 2nd, says he has given Young's communication his attentive consideration, and will submit the letter to the General commanding as soon as he arrives at the Camp, Winfield, on Hams Fork. 'In the meantime,' he adds, 'I have to say that the troops are here by the order of the President of the United States, and their further movements will entirely depend upon the orders issued by a competent authority.' Among the documents is a letter from Colonel Johnston, dated from the 'Camp of the Three Wings of the Sweet Water,' addressed to 'Adjutant-General M'Cowell, New York,' in which he confirms the burning of the contractor's trains by the Mormons. He says, the Governor's escort is four days' march behind him, with two companies of dragoons. He knows of no reason why Colonel Alexander should attempt to reach Salt Lake by Bear River, excepting from fear that the Mormons have burnt the grass on the shorter route, which they are reported to have done. He adds, 'If I could communicate with Colonel Alexander, I would direct him to take up a good position for the winter at Hams Fork; the road is best between this and Hams Fork with companies of Mormons, so it is doubtful if I shall be able to communicate with Colonel Alexander.' It is supposed at the War Department that the troops are all in good condition, as nothing to the contrary is said in the despatches."

Yrissari, the Nicaraguan Minister, has been introduced by General Cass to the President, who received from him his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from Nicaragua. It is asserted that the treaty between the United States and Nicaragua has been signed by General Cass and Senor Yrissari. The *New York Courier and Inquirer* gives the following conjectural account of its provisions:—"The transit route is to be protected by United States troops in the event of Nicaragua being unable to do so in consequence of foreign invasion, civil insurrection, or other domestic causes, but with the return of peace the troops are to be withdrawn. It is further said that a 'free port' is guaranteed at each end of the line. The treaty protects no company by name, but provides for the protection of any company having an existing valid grant to be determined by Nicaragua, which shall recognize the obligation of this treaty, and the Government of Nicaragua has, through its Minister, signified to that of the United States in writing that the only company having such valid grant is the American Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company created by Nicaragua." Some further details are given by the *New York Times*, which says:—"The transit route is to be thrown open to all nations on the same terms; our Government to seize Walker wherever they can find him, and bring him back to the United States; the lake boats to be transferred to the New Transit Company. A Minister will shortly be appointed for Nicaragua, who will go out with Sir William Gore Ouseley. Lord Napier, on behalf of his Government, and Count Sartiges, under special instructions from the

Government of France, are prepared to enter into arrangements with Yriarri for the guarantee of the neutrality of the transit, similar to those entered into by the United States. There are rumours that the United States Government, as a part of this general arrangement, commits itself to England's policy in other questions, especially with reference to its policy in China. This is erroneous." It is asserted that Lord Napier has advised the Government of Costa Rica not to make any grants of concessions pending the arrival in Central America of Sir William Gore Ouseley.

The Kansas Convention has adjourned, after having passed a separate clause sanctioning slavery. No part of the constitution is to be submitted to the people, but the whole is to be sent direct to Congress.

A kind of Cawpoor massacre has taken place on one of the Indian frontiers. A body of emigrants from Missouri and Arkansas, numbering a hundred and thirty-five, were attacked about daybreak by a party of Indians. The majority were slain on the first onset. The rest entrenched themselves as best they could, and continued to fire on the Indians for one or two days; but not one of the enemy was killed, and few were wounded, owing to their being well secreted. At length the emigrants sent out a flag of truce, borne by a little girl. The savages then rushed in, and slaughtered all with the exception of fifteen infant children, who have since been purchased with much difficulty by the Mormon interpreters. The account of this sad affair appears to have been derived from the Indians themselves.

At St. Louis, a bill restricting the issue of State bonds to two millions, and providing for the prompt payment of the interest of those already issued, has passed the Legislature. The Railroad Bill, and the bill for the payment of the interest due on the State Bonds, have passed the Senate.

On the 17th ult., all the banks at New Orleans resumed specie payments in full. The suspension of Crocker, Sturges, and Nathaniel and Benjamin Goodall, of Boston, is reported. The bills of Messrs. Sather and Church, of San Francisco, California, and of Messrs. Fiske, Sather, and Church, of Sacramento, on the American Exchange Bank, have been protested to the extent of about 200,000 dollars. The Vigilance Committee of California have revoked the penalties attached to the sentences of banishment pronounced by them. Mining matters are in a prosperous condition.

The Mexican Minister of Justice has just issued a circular declaring all ecclesiastical decisions in civil and criminal cases void. The rumour of a restoration of the export duty on tobacco is not generally credited. Comenfort has received power to raise with all possible expedition the sum of 5,000,000 dollars, which are to be borrowed on the security of the unpledged portion of the federal revenue; to arrange the floating debt on account of outstanding contracts, but not to increase that debt; to make contracts ceding the right of transit of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec; and to increase the federal army.

The financial affairs of the United States are gradually recovering from the late panic.

#### PUBLIC MEETINGS.

##### THE BANK ACTS.

MEETINGS are beginning to be held against the Bank Acts. One of these took place at Glasgow in the Merchants' Hall on Friday week, when the Chamber of Commerce assembled to discuss the question, and finally adopted these resolutions:—"1. That the arbitrary limitation of the Bank of England's issues upon securities to 14,000,000 by the Act of 1844 is insufficient for the present requirements of commerce in this country, and a large increased issue is now urgently called for. 2. That the monopoly of banking now vested in the Bank of England is inconsistent with freedom of trade and with the advancement of agriculture and manufactures, which would be greatly promoted by the formation of joint-stock banks of large paid-up capital, placed, as bankers, in all respects on an equal footing with the Bank of England, and subject to necessary provisions for public security. 3. That the Act of 1845 confers a monopoly on the present limited number of banks in Scotland, and this monopoly may be brought within still narrower limits by the winding-up of any of the existing banks. This monopoly is of itself a serious grievance, and is daily becoming more injurious to the interests of all classes in Scotland. 4. That recent as well as former experience proves that the violent action on interest in the rate of discount by the Bank of England, whenever gold beyond a certain amount is withdrawn for foreign countries, is ruinous to commerce, by causing a great and sudden depreciation in the value of all commodities, and that the interference of Parliament is urgently required to devise some measure of relief, and not to trust the country to the capricious working of the Bank Act. 5. That this Chamber petition both Houses of Parliament to consider the propriety of modifying or repealing the Acts of 1844 and 1845 for regulating the issue of bank-notes."

At the quarterly general meeting, held on Monday, of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman, Mr. Christopher Bushell, after discussing several questions of interest to the mercantile body, touched on the present financial crisis. He thought that the fact of so much

stability having been shown by the country during the crisis proved that the majority of our commercial men trade on sound and legitimate principles. "But, while we feel and say this, let us not shut our eyes to the fact that these oft-recurring crises, through which in our own day commerce has passed, are evidences true as cause and effect, that there is something wrong in our system, some disturbing cause in the commercial body which periodically breaks out into these fearful epidemics. Now, it cannot be denied that the natural inclination is to look for the cause in some legislative enactment which we think interferes with the sanitary action of trade. Well, let us by all means inquire into such enactments immediately and without delay, and bring to bear alike upon the principles and details involved in them a wise, just, and temperate consideration. (Hear, hear.) But let us not stop here; let us also inquire whether there is anything within the commercial system to which we may in some degree, if not altogether, trace these great calamities. (Hear, hear.) The financial and commercial credit of Great Britain is unquestionably one of our greatest elements of national prosperity. So far as that credit is based upon our wealth, industry, and freedom, it is a great blessing; but credit, like all other good things, may be used or abused. It is legitimately and properly used when it is, as I have said, based upon our capital, our industry, and our prudence. It is shamefully abused when it has no other foundation than a bold and reckless daring, which, regardless of all consequences, deals with hundreds of thousands as though they were grains of sand, upon the principle of 'Heads, I win; tails, you lose,' and unfortunately, too, when too often the condemnation or applause attending it depends too much upon the measure of failure or success which may result. (Hear, hear.) Now, seeing that the credit system of commerce is carried on chiefly by means of bills of exchange; seeing that there must be three parties to each bill—a drawer, an acceptor, and, last not least, a discount—it seems reasonable that, if our capitalists, our money lenders, our discount brokers, and our bankers, would regard the character and means of those who make these bills more than the mere magnitude of their transactions, they do hold the check-strings in their own hands, and have, individually and collectively, the power at once and henceforth to remedy one great cause of these oft-recurring evils, and to restore prudence and safety, in a great degree, to the future operations of commerce." (Cheers.) With respect to the Bankruptcy Laws, Mr. Bushell said the council of the Chamber had coalesced with the Law Amendment Society to effect a reform of those laws. Mr. Horsfall remarked that the Bank Charter Act had confessedly failed, but that, as long as reckless trading takes place, no amendment of it will be of any use.—One of the resolutions proposed and carried was to the effect that the Council of the Chamber be requested to direct particular attention to the two great topics—the revision of the Bank Acts 1844 and 1845, and the reorganization of the Government of India, in order that the Chamber may be prepared to take such actions as may be deemed requisite. Mr. Watson seconded the proposition, which gave rise to some discussion as to the cause of the alleged failure of the Bank Charter, Mr. M'Fie attributing the weakness to the stringent provision for the payment of the Bank of England notes in hard cash, without also insisting that all deposits should be in hard cash. Mr. Rawlins said, if the Bank of England was to be considered a national institution (as one gentleman had observed), it was not fit to conduct the national business efficiently with 11,000,000 of its capital lent to Government, and 3,000,000 locked up in bank issues, the whole issue to be paid on demand. No doubt the first cause of the monetary difficulty was reckless trading; but it was a fact established before the House of Commons and House of Lords that the Bank Act, when in operation, increased a panic which it did not prevent. He was very glad the attention of the Chamber had been drawn to the question.—The resolution was then adopted.

#### CONTINENTAL NOTES.

##### FRANCE.

THE Legislative Body was opened last Saturday, when M. Fould, Minister of State, read a communication from the Emperor, to the effect that the members were summoned together, although there had not been time to prepare the several bills which were to be laid before them, because the Constitution required that the Legislature should be convoked within six months of the elections. The verification of powers, and the constitution of the Legislative Body, will occupy the first meeting; after which the assembly will be prorogued till the 18th of January. Count de Morny, President of the Legislative Body, then addressed his fellow members thus:—"Gentlemen,—I am happy at finding myself once more among you, and proud of being again called to this chair, especially if the choice His Majesty has made of me meets with your approbation. . . . As the finest buildings are best viewed at a certain distance, so it is at a distance from France that one is best enabled to judge how great is her position abroad, and what admiration and respect the Sovereign who governs inspires in all men. The loyal, and at the same time firm and moderate policy which has been followed, has replaced abroad the old prejudices which were entertained towards us by confi-

dence and by sympathy; so that, if absence has its sorrows, consolation may yet be found while afar off in that sentiment of national pride which every true Frenchman carries in his heart. At home, when, having happily traversed severe trials, peace was established, and the series of bad harvests being over, we were about to enjoy repose and prosperity, the reaction of an unexampled financial crisis has fallen upon our labour and industry. The establishments of credit and French commerce now prove their solidity, and gather the fruit of their prudence. France, after three successive loans, after three years of scanty harvests, having followed up the execution of public works, having endowed Paris with wonderful monuments, is not touched by the disasters which afflict so many other States. All this indicates prodigious resources, and must give to the whole world a high idea of her power. Let us hope that this crisis will be of short duration. . . . Let us remain faithful to the principles which guided the preceding Legislature; let us not deviate from that policy, the programme of which was that real independence does not consist either in blind approval or in constant opposition; that harmony of the great powers of the State is the primary condition of public quiet, and that the most perfect constitution cannot work without the wisdom of man. Gentlemen, nations at times award moments of favour to those who flatter them, but they only award lasting gratitude to those who serve their true interests."

The two Republican representatives for Paris, M. Carnot and Goudchaux, have addressed the following letter to the President of the Legislative Body:—"M. le Président,—The existing laws exact from members elected to the Legislative Body an oath to which I cannot subscribe. I have the honour to tender you my resignation." It is said that Government propose to introduce a bill which shall force every person presenting himself as a candidate to bind himself to take the oath in case of election. M. Migeon—whose name will be recalled in connexion with the recent trial—has also resigned, though from a different motive. He has sent the following letter to the President:—"Paris, Nov. 28.—M. le Président,—In attacking my election, it was my person that was aimed at. In reality, it is the Corps Législatif that has been degraded, the electors of its third electoral district of the Haut-Rhin, who have been offended in their honour, their independence, and their dignity. Not to feel for the just susceptibilities of my friends would be to disregard the high testimony of sympathy with which I have been honoured, to fail is what I owe to my honourable colleagues, and what I owe to myself. I beg, then, M. le Président, to place my resignation as Deputy to the Corps Législatif in the hands of your Excellency, in order to present myself again to the electors. I trust that the wishes of the population freely expressed may be followed by wisdom and the calming down of passions. Permit me, M. le Président, to offer to your Excellency the homage of my respect.—Count MIGNON, Member of the Council-General of the Haut-Rhin." A second and more complete edition of the trial at Colmar has been published. M. Migeon desired to distribute it among his colleagues in the Corps Législatif; but this is said to have been prohibited. Copies, however, have been sent to the private residences of the members. M. Migeon, it appears, is determined to take legal proceedings against the Prefect of Police for defamation, in respect to a certain document which he put in during the trial, and which was far from complimentary to M. Migeon's character.—M. Héan, the Republican representative for Lyons, has taken the oath after much hesitation.

The *Moniteur* announces the nomination of M. Dupin to the rank of Senator. It also publishes an account of the installation of M. Vaisse as President, and M. Dupin as Procureur-Général, of the Court of Cassation. The latter has made a speech to the Court, defending himself from the charge of apostasy in accepting office under the Empire after having been the friend and agent of the Orleans family, and after having protested against the seizure by Louis Napoleon of the Orleans property in the early part of 1852—a course which even induced M. Dupin to resign his position of Judge. He now states that he observed at the time of his resignation that his motives were not political. The speech was very ill received.

"A son of General Lamoricière," says the *Times* correspondent, "has just died in Paris. As soon as the Emperor heard of his illness, he ordered that passports should be given to the General, and authorization granted to him to return to France, without any condition whatever. Unfortunately, the boy died before the father had time to avail himself of the permission." It has also been stated that there were certain conditions, which the General refused to accept.

Groups of unoccupied workmen have gathered in the streets of Lyons, and it is said that there have been disturbances.

A terrible catastrophe has occurred at the citadel of Vincennes. The interior of the entrance tower suddenly fell to the ground, burying in the ruins nearly the entire post of the military on guard, and some soldiers who were at that time in confinement. The great clock was striking two at the moment the tower gave way. The officer of the guard, who was in his room at the time the crash occurred, rushed out in time to save



## OUR CIVILIZATION.

## A CAUTIOUS LOVER.

EDWARD WILLES KNIGHT was tried on Wednesday at the Middlesex Sessions on a charge of having stolen a bill of exchange for 5*l*, three letters, and a mat of the value of five shillings, the property of George Henry Shepherd. The wife of the accused had been house-keeper to the prosecutor; and Knight had one day called at his house, and taken about seventy duplicates upon which Shepherd had advanced money to Mrs. Knight. At the same time he also took away the other property. Subsequently he admitted to Shepherd that he had got the articles, but would give them up and suppress a charge of adultery he could prefer on the evidence of the letters. However, he was ordered out of the house, and afterwards given into custody. In cross-examination, Shepherd, who looked very young, said he had been a grocer's assistant, but was now nothing but a gentleman living on what he had acquired by industry in his call of life. Mrs. Knight's Christian name was Lydia. He had never addressed her as 'my dearest Lydia.' Here the letters were shown him. "Those letters were never sent to the prisoner's wife; they were never out of his possession. They contained the words 'my dearest Lydia,' but they were intended to apply to another Lydia—one to whom he hoped soon to be married. He styled her 'Lydia Shepherd' in one of the letters in anticipation of the event which was to give her that name: in fact, like most men were at some period of their lives, he was in love. (*Much laughter.*) He did not send the letters to the person they were meant for, as he reconsidered their contents, and thought 'under the circumstances' that what was written on paper might be used some day against him in a court of justice if he altered his feelings, so he wrote in their stead letters of a more sober and less affectionate nature. (*Continued laughter.*) He would not say where his furniture came from, and declined to give any reason for his refusal. Prisoner: "You stole it from me." The counsel for the prosecution ultimately withdrew the charge, and Shepherd was acquitted.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN MOORFIELDS BURIAL-GROUND.—This disgusting case was further investigated on Monday at the Mansion House. The chief facts may be gathered from the evidence of three of the chief witnesses. Thomas Bolchin, a police-constable, said:—"On Friday, the 20th of November, I went to Wolverley-street, Bethnal-green-road, where I saw a quantity of human bones intermixed with a quantity of black earth. I have some of the bones here, and part of a coffin, three feet long and one foot wide, with the print of part of a human body on it. I observed a very offensive smell from the earth at the time this was being taken out. On the 21st of November, I went to Victoria Park, where I observed some newly removed earth, which was deposited by the side of Sir George Duckett's Canal, and which was to be used to make the road with. I found a quantity of bones and pieces of coffins. Cloth and lining were adhering to the bones. The soil smelt very offensive. On the Monday following, I again went to the same place, when a man named John Bradbury showed me the earth of which I last spoke. The earth is being sifted in Wolverley-street, and made into mortar to build new houses with." The evidence of John Bradbury was as follows:—"I am a 'shootsman.' I recollect Mr. Piper's carts bringing the earth to Victoria Park; it was dry black mould. I made a contract with Mr. Piper's foreman, and he was to pay me 1*d*. a load for what he brought there. We had about fifty to sixty loads of it. I noticed bits of coffin and bones in the mould. It will be used to make the road with." James Bradbury deposed:—"I am a plasterer. During the last fortnight I have been employed in Wolverley-street, where some new houses are being built. I have seen a quantity of earth carted there. The man said he had some very good stuff to make mortar of. Several bushels of bones were taken from the earth. Men used to come raking the earth every day for the bones, which they took away in bags. I sifted some of the earth myself. Some of the bones were fifteen, sixteen, and seventeen inches long. I have also picked up bits of coffin. One old 'chap' who came there picked up a rare big bag full of bones." Cross-examined: "I never tried to sell any of the bones; I left that to other people." The defendants were bound over to appear and answer the charge at the sessions.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE POLICE.—The two constables suspected of having caused the death of Williams, a sailor, in Ratcliffe-highway, were on Monday examined at the Thames office, and discharged.—An inquest on the body of Williams was held on Monday, terminating in a verdict that 'death had been accelerated by violence received from the police, but that the evidence as to identity was not sufficiently clear to enable the jury to say who the individual was.'

A SUNDAY ROBBERY.—The house of a cheesemonger in the Fulham-road, named Tipper, was entered on Sunday, the 25th of October, while the family were at church. On returning, they could not get admittance in the ordinary way, and were obliged to enter by the back. It was then found that the servant who had been left in the house had disappeared, and that the place had been robbed. On the same morning, two persons were walk-

ing in Battersea-fields, and observed two other men sitting down on the side of a field which was very much flooded. These men shortly afterwards passed by, and it was observed that one of them had something bulky under his arm. They walked up to an old willow tree, and, after some time, again passed on, the 'something bulky' being still in the possession of one of the men. The watchers then went to the tree, and searched, and, after much raking about in the water and the soil, discovered a cash-box which had been broken open. They took it to the Clapham police station, and it was found to contain some cheques, and a guinea of the reign of Charles II. This was a part of the proceeds of the robbery at Mr. Tipper's. Two days afterwards, an old man, named Peter Rock, a shoemaker, was taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery. He said to the policeman:—"I met a man on Sunday morning, and he asked me to take a walk, and I went through the Green Park with him. He left, and told me to wait till he came back, and when he came back he had something under his coat, and I said, 'What have you there?' and he answered, 'Something to get us some beer,' and he took me over some bridges which I don't know, into a field, and broke open the cash-box and took the money out; but I had none of it." He was committed, however, and was tried on Monday at the Middlesex Sessions, when, though one of the witnesses swore that he was the person seen in company of the man carrying the bulky substance in Battersea-fields, he was acquitted.

## GATHERINGS FROM THE LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

THE Court of Exchequer has been occupied with an information filed at the instance of the Attorney-General, for an infringement of the Stamp Duties Act, in printing and publishing a paper called the *Bury Times* without registering it as required by the statute, the publication being held to be a newspaper. The defendant denied that it was a newspaper within the meaning of the act. The jury, being instructed to that end by the Lord Chief Baron, found a general verdict for the Crown.

Mrs. Johnston, a milliner, of Dover Street, Piccadilly, has brought an action in the same court against Mr. Morton Sumner, to recover 160*l*. for goods supplied to his wife. Mr. Sumner is a son of Mr. Richard Sumner, of Puttenham Park, Surrey. Mr. Morton Sumner was married in Corfu, in 1849, to a daughter of the Countess Volsinacchi, who was the widow of the late Bishop Heber. One child was born, and they lived on the Continent until the year 1850, when some differences arose between them, and a separation took place with mutual consent. In 1851, Mrs. Sumner came to England with her mother, who had dealt with Mrs. Johnston for some time, and she introduced her daughter to her. This bill was then incurred. After this, Mrs. Sumner went to America, and there obtained a divorce, which she thought would be held valid in England, but of course it was not so. She then went to Corfu, and there married a physician in 1855. Upon that Mr. Sumner applied to the House of Lords, and obtained a divorce on the ground of adultery; but there was no imputation against the honour of Mrs. Sumner. At the time of the marriage, she was entitled to the interest of 4000*l*., which was settled on her, and Mr. Sumner had 500*l*. a year settled on him by his father. The Lord Chief Baron directed the jury that there was no evidence to show that Mr. Sumner was bound to pay the money. "A man with 10,000*l*. a year might say that his wife shall spend no more than 200*l*.; he has a perfect right to do so." A verdict was accordingly entered for the defendant, the court allowing a bill of exceptions.

A servant girl, named Emma Lucas, has brought an action in the Court of Queen's Bench against Mr. James Patterson, a barrister, residing in Hanover-street, Pimlico, for false imprisonment. The girl left the house suddenly, early in the morning, and it was afterwards found that certain property was missing. Mr. Patterson spoke to the police, who searched the girl's lodging, but did not find any of the property. Nevertheless, she was taken into custody; and, Mr. Patterson having signed the charge sheet, she was locked up all night. On the following day, Mr. Patterson declined to go on with the charge. Shortly afterwards, the girl got a situation, but soon lost it, on its being known that she had been in custody on a charge of theft. This dismissal she alleged as special damage; and the jury, deciding in her favour, gave her 50*l*. in compensation.

The two coloured girls, named Rose and Minie Avery, whose case we recently noticed, attended before the Southwark magistrate again on Monday, it being thought requisite that inquiries should be made about the truth of their statements. Mr. Burcham directed them to be supplied with more money from the contributions forwarded, and requested them to call again next Monday. As they were leaving the court, an American gentleman, stated to be a New York magistrate, handed a constable 2*l*. to purchase them warm clothing and boots, which they were shortly afterwards, to their great gratification, furnished with.

Lord George Townshend, a brother of the Marquis Townshend, petitioned the Insolvent Debtors' Court under the Protection Act, on Thursday. The debts are to the amount of 2758*l*. The case was adjourned for a week, owing to the insolvent being laid up with gout.

himself; the others were not so fortunate, and eighteen men have been killed or injured. The Emperor, the Minister of War, the Prefect of Police, the General commanding the garrison of Paris, and several officers of rank, were soon on the spot; and the Emperor is said to have expressed his displeasure at the condition in which the tower has been for some time. It was very old—dating as far back as the 13th or 14th century—and could boast many interesting historical associations. Two years ago, the roof was slated, and converted into a platform for artillery. This additional weight has been too much for the old masonry.

"A very painful occurrence," says the *Daily News* Paris correspondent, "has lately happened at St. Etienne, which the French papers are, I believe, prohibited from alluding to. The son of a senator residing there married, about two years since, the daughter of a rich chemist in the town. At the end of two months they separated. The daughter returned to her father's house, where in due time she was delivered of a child, now thirteen months old. She frequently walked about St. Etienne with the child and its nurse. It appears that her father-in-law, the senator, lately formed the design of getting this child into his own custody, and with that object caused her to be followed by the police during her walks. He had succeeded in persuading the chief commissioner of police of the town to aid him in the project. One day last week, the lady in question was walking through the galleries of the museum at the Hôtel de Ville, accompanied by her servant with the child, when a police agent came up to tell her that a person was waiting to speak to her down stairs. She went outside the building, and during her absence the child was taken away. When she found the trick that had been played upon her, she uttered piercing cries, and to silence her, was thrust into a room in the Hôtel de Ville, where she was for some time kept a prisoner. Ultimately she escaped into a garden, separated from the street by an iron railing, through the bars of which she told her story to the passers-by. An immense crowd assembled, and it was feared at one moment that an attack would be made upon the Hôtel de Ville. The people, however, were appeased by the release of the lady, who has applied to the courts of law for the restoration of her child. Meanwhile, the Government has dismissed the Commissary of Police, whose conduct had so nearly led to an attack by the mob on the Prefect's residence. The Prefect was wholly innocent in the matter."

"A sort of war on a small scale between the civil and religious authorities," says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, "is raging in a small French provincial town named Hoppencourt, near St. Quentin. Some time ago, the curé of the place had the temerity to denounce from the pulpit one of his flock. The friends of the person thus treated complained to the ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese, and the curé was removed to another parish. Peace was at once restored, and the agitation the priest's conduct had caused was immediately calmed. Recently the curé has been reinstated in the living of Hoppencourt. But the inhabitants, at the head of whom are the Mayor and the municipal authorities, refuse to receive him. They will not give up the keys of the church, and will not let him enter the vestry. Matters are thus at a dead lock, and open war is proclaimed between the civil and religious power."

## SPAIN.

The Queen was delivered of a son last Saturday night. The child is said to be healthy.

## TURKEY.

Ten battalions have been concentrated on the Danube towards Widdien. The *Presse d'Orient* states that this movement of troops is caused by the agitation which has taken place in Servia.

The regulations relative to the navigation of the Danube will be shortly published, and are to be in force from the 1st of January.

Edschid Pacha has sent a memorandum to the representatives of the Powers, in which he claims certain duties for keeping up the lighthouses on the Turkish coast. The ambassadors have protested.

Least Pacha has died suddenly.

## GREECE.

The President of the Council of Ministers has resigned, and the Chambers have adjourned, the deputies not being in sufficient numbers.

## AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed an autograph letter to the Minister of the Interior, ordering him to direct the authorities in all the provinces of the empire to raise subscriptions for the sufferers by the explosion in the Federal fortress of Mayence. The German lawyers are of opinion that the Bund is bound to indemnify the inhabitants for the damage done to their property. It appears certain that an Austrian artilleryman purposely blew up the magazine out of revenge. It is believed he has perished in the explosion.

## ITALY.

So many assassinations have recently taken place at Ancona that it is contemplated to proclaim the state of siege again.

## PRUSSIA.

The King has removed from Potsdam to Charlottenburg without any injurious consequences. He progresses favourably, and now takes short walks.

His income was 500*l.* a year allowed him by his brother.

An altercation took place on Tuesday in the Court of Queen's Bench, arising out of a strange proceeding on the part of the Lord Chief Baron. An action was brought on a bill of exchange for 65*l.*, drawn by the defendant, accepted by one Richardson, and endorsed to the plaintiff. The defendant pleaded that the bill was fraudulently obtained from him without consideration. After hearing the witnesses for the plaintiff, and the summing up of Mr. Edwin James, counsel on that side, the Chief Baron intimated that the defendant had no case. Mr. Chambers, Q.C., who appeared for the defendant, said he should like to address the court. The Chief Baron said there was really nothing to go to the jury. In point of law, the plaintiff was not bound to give any answer to the defendant's case. Mr. Chambers: "Does your Lordship rule that I have no right to address the jury?"—The Chief Baron: "I rule that the defendant's case does not call for any answer." Mr. Chambers: "With the greatest desire to submit to your Lordship, permit me to suggest that I have a right to address the jury." After some further discussion, the Chief Baron said he should direct a verdict for the plaintiff. Mr. Chambers submitted that the plaintiff's witnesses had made the case worse than before, and continued: "May I ask, my Lord, if all the evidence given on the part of the plaintiff is to be struck out?"—The Chief Baron: "Yes; it may be struck out." Mr. Chambers: "I do not consent to have it struck out. I claim the right to address the jury upon it."—The Chief Baron: "And I do not admit your right." The jury were then directed to give their verdict for the plaintiff, the Chief Baron consenting to reserve leave and stay execution.

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY.

**THE WEATHER IN THE CHANNEL.**—The rough weather of last week has occasioned some fatal losses of men and ships in the Channel, and some delays in the regular departures and arrivals of the mail packets.

**COURT-MARTIAL IN INDIA.**—Lieutenant William Wheeler Jasper Ouseley, of the 22nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, has been tried at Calcutta on a charge of being drunk when on duty under arms on the outlying pickets at Dinapore. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be cashiered. The court, however, recommended him to the favourable consideration of Sir Colin Campbell, "on account of the recent exposure, hardships, and excessive anxiety of mind he had undergone, without food for days, and in the hourly expectation of being murdered; and also on account of his youth and inexperience." The Commander-in-Chief refused to regard these circumstances as palliations of the offence, and even reproved the court for the recommendation to mercy.—Another court-martial has been held at Calcutta on two privates of the 10th Foot, for mutinous and disorderly conduct. The court found them guilty, with the exception of the "mutinous" part of the charge. For this exception, the court has been reproved by Sir Colin, who, however, conceiving there were palliating circumstances, has remitted the punishment of imprisonment. Four other privates of the 10th Foot have been acquitted of a charge of murdering a native Subadar-Major. This finding the Commander-in-Chief approves, but blames the court for the haste and carelessness with which the finding was drawn up.

**QUERY—A FOREIGN LEGION?**—A correspondent of the *Times*, dating Boulogne-sur-Mer, November 29th, says:—"On Friday evening last, I was on the quay at this place waiting for the boat from London, by which I expected the arrival of a friend from England. The hour for the departure of the boat for London was near, when my attention was attracted by the arrival of several men escorted by several files of French soldiers, guarded by whom they were embarked for London. I inquired who these men were, and was told they were recruits for the British Foreign Legion. I replied that there must be some mistake, as at the present time no Foreign Legion was being formed in England. My informant became very vehement, and his loud tones drew the attention of the bystanders. Not wishing to enter into any dispute, I moved away." This is certainly suspicious.

**VESSELS ASHORE.**—The steamer *Martello*, belonging to the Inverness Company, ran ashore, early last Saturday morning, on the Carr Rock, opposite Crail. No one was injured, but it was found impossible to get the ship off. About two hours afterwards, the Commodore, belonging to the Aberdeen Company, struck on the same rock, misled, it seems, by the lights of the *Martello*. However, she was backed off, and conveyed the crew of the less fortunate ship to Granton.

**ACCIDENT TO A STEAMER.**—Her Majesty's steamer *Cuckoo* met with an accident on Tuesday afternoon, just after embarking at Chatham a large party of marines for the *Renown*. The force of the current carried the steamer towards the Gun Wharf, where she ran aground, and settled down in the mud of the river, with her stem towards the middle of the stream. The troops speedily got ashore, and the baggage was removed, though not without some of it being damaged. On the tide rising, the steamer was almost entirely submerged. Subsequent efforts to raise her have failed.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE COURT.**—The Queen left Windsor for London on Wednesday, in order that she might open Parliament in person on the following day. On arriving in town, she held a Privy Council (at which the Royal Speech was approved) and a Court. On Thursday, her Majesty opened Parliament in state, and afterwards returned to Windsor.

**ORDERS IN COUNCIL.**—At the Privy Council held on Wednesday, two orders in Council were issued, directing that the Divorce and Matrimonial Act and the Probate Act shall come into operation on the 11th of next January.

**ST. JAMES'S HOME FOR PENITENTS.**—We are informed that an asylum has been opened at Whetstone, Finchley-common, for the reformation of fallen women of a class somewhat superior in point of education, social standing, and comparative inexperience in vice to the great majority of those who are to be found in most of the existing refuges and penitentiaries. It is to be called the St. James's Refuge and Home for Penitents, as having originated with the parish of St. James's, Piccadilly, but it will be open indifferently to applicants from all parts of the metropolis or of the country. Accommodation has been provided for twenty penitents under a lady superintendent and an assistant.

**SOCIAL SCIENCE LEAGUE.**—A correspondent informs us that a society under this name has been formed in London, to collect and disseminate facts in relation to education, the production and distribution of wealth, and the well-being of all classes. The new Society held its third meeting in the hall of Lyons Inn, on Wednesday last, and purposes to meet the first Wednesday in every month, for the reading of papers and reports, and the discussion of the objects of the League.

**CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERTS.**—The Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace have commenced with great success, at a season of the year when a concert in town would appear an interference with the laws of nature. At the last concert the Prima Donna was Mdlle. Finoli, a lady of rare personal attractions, and gifted with a splendid soprano voice. She sang a scena from the *Prophete*, and was rapturously encored. A director of the Dublin Philharmonic Society happening to be present immediately secured the services of Mdlle. Finoli for the forthcoming grand annual concert in that city. Is Mdlle. Finoli engaged at either of the Opera Houses for next year? Her style is highly dramatic, and we invite the attention of Mr. Gye to talents which belong to the lyric stage.

**CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.**—The press has scarcely, we think, done justice to this very amusing and clever band of brothers from the States, and we include ourselves in the charge of neglect. Nevertheless, the public has found them out, and they have made their own success, which appears to increase nightly. A very pleasant hour or two is to be spent in their company, at the Polygraphic Hall, King William-street. The entertainment is divided into two parts: the first is composed of vocal and instrumental performances by the company, who appear to be all vocalists and instrumentalists. In the Negro songs there is a mixture of the grotesque and the pathetic, which appeals strangely to the feelings; and the singing of the sable minstrels is very sweet and expressive. We cannot say much for the smartness of the dialogue, which fills up the spaces between the melodies, but as the singing is almost incessant, the audience has not the time to be dull. A Burlesque of the Hutchinson Family is intensely absurd, but it is not appreciated as it might be, if any one remembered who and what the Hutchinson Family were "some ten years since." The Burlesque dancing is really funny; the violin solo by Mr. Niah shows a singular command of the instrument, and much feeling; the banjo solo, by Mr. Pierce, is the most characteristic bit in the programme. The Silver Belt Jig, danced by Mr. Joe Brown, is original, but too long. The Burlesque of Jullien's Concerts, which concludes the entertainment, is admirable. The antics of the great Charlatan d'Orchestre himself, the fabulously big brass instruments, and the sound and fury of the music, are imitated to perfection.

**THE BIRMINGHAM CATTLE AND POULTRY SHOW** has been on view during the present week. The show of beasts was very large in number and fine in quality.

**GUANO.**—Some letters from the Kooria Moorla Islands have been published. They show that there is a fine supply of guano there, but a want of men to collect it. Several, however, were expected soon to arrive.

**THE LEVIATHAN.**—The monster ship has made further progress towards the water. Last Saturday and Sunday, she was lowered about twenty-five feet. During the night between Saturday and Sunday, she settled down on the ways so deeply that great difficulty was experienced on the following day in getting her to move again; but she further progressed on Monday until some of the machinery broke. On Tuesday and Wednesday, she remained stationary, and on the latter of those days was visited by the Prince of Prussia. On Thursday and Friday, she moved again, but chiefly in irregular slips. Since Saturday, she has moved about sixty-eight feet, but has still upwards of two hundred and thirty feet to traverse—a journey which, it is thought, will take her a fortnight to perform.—On Thursday, another sad accident occurred, though not in immediate connexion with the ship. A platform on

which several persons were standing gave way, and seven people were seriously injured, and others brought down. **OPENING OF NEW SCHOOLS AT BETHNAL-GREEN.**—The Earl of Shaftesbury presided on Tuesday evening at the opening of the new Day and Sunday Schools, and Lecture Hall at Peel Grove, Old Ford-road, Bethnal-green.

#### Postscript.

LEADER OFFICE, Saturday, December 5.

#### LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

**THE EARL OF ELLENBOROUGH** gave notice of motion on Monday relative to the course taken by the Government. General of India on the subject of the Press, &c.

A personal altercation took place between the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Bishop of Oxford, the Right Rev. Prelate accusing the noble Earl of surreptitiously introducing a bill for regulating Public Worship, with a view to getting it read a second time on Monday. The House adjourned at half-past five.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

##### TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

In answer to Mr. CRAWFORD, Lord PALMERSTON said that the Government had been in communication with that of Austria with regard to the establishment of a telegraph through Austria to India, but the terms proposed by Austria were such that they could not be acceded to, and the negotiation had come to an end. Still he had hopes that the Austrian Government would establish the proposed line, which might be used by this country. The Turkish Government proposed to establish a line from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf, which could be in communication with the Austrian line, if it was established.

##### EXPENSES OF MILITARY HONOURS.

In answer to Colonel NORTH, Mr. WILSON said that it was now a rule that all expenses caused by the conferring of honours on military officers should be paid by the public.

##### VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY IN INDIA.

In answer to Sir DR. LACK EVANS, Lord PALMERSTON said that a vote of thanks would be given to the Army in India.

##### ENGLISH PRISONERS AT NAPLES.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES brought forward the case of the English engineers now detained as prisoners at Naples, having been already confined for five months, and inquired if any measures would be taken in reference to the case.—Lord PALMERSTON said it was quite true that the engineers had been imprisoned under the circumstances in question. The Government had demanded that our Consul at Naples should have access to the prisoners to ascertain how they had been treated; which was necessary, because it was known that great barbarities were practised on Neapolitan prisoners. The Neapolitan Government had refused permission for certain legal proceedings had been gone through. Our Consul urged that there should be access to them; and relations being allowed to see them, the father of one of them at Genoa had been brought to Naples at the public expense. An English clergyman had also seen them, and he found that the prisoners were not improperly lodged, were well fed, had money, and only complained of having no books, which the reverend gentleman promised to get them. At the last advice, our Consul had obtained permission to see them. This being so, the Government could not do more, nor object to their being tried for the offence alleged against them.

##### THE BANK CHARTER ACT.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER moved to leave to bring in a Bill of Indemnity, for the violation of the Charter of the Bank of England. He traced the history of the Bank Acts, namely, that of 1819 and 1844. The former put an end to the suspension of specie payments, and established the principle of the convertibility of the bank-note. From that time the power of issuing notes was unlimited, subject only to a liability to pay in gold on presentation, and this was the case of all banks in England, Scotland, and Ireland. This continued till the act of 1844, which enacted that the Bank of England should be allowed to issue notes or securities to the extent of fourteen millions; and in addition to that, they may issue any amount of notes which is covered by bullion. English country banks established after the passing of the act, are prohibited from issuing notes, and all existing banks are limited to their circulation as it then stood. The banks of Ireland and Scotland, also, are limited to their then issue. The note circulation of the Bank of England is about twenty millions; that of the country banks is six millions; of the Scotch banks about three millions, and of the Irish banks about seven millions. In round numbers, the circulation of the United Kingdom, is thirty-eight millions. The only part of it covered by bullion is that of the Bank of England, beyond fourteen millions. The object of the restriction of the Act of 1844, was to prevent the overflow of paper currency, and the causing of commercial panics. After the crisis of 1847, when



the Act was relaxed, Sir Robert Peel stated that the bill had a triple object, the first of which—viz., to prevent panics—had failed. The others were to maintain the convertibility of paper into gold, and to prevent over-speculation by the facilities afforded by a paper currency; and in these respects he was of opinion that the Act had succeeded. The right hon. gentleman then traced the history of the present panic from the 10th of October to the period of the Government letter, arguing that it grew out of the derangement of the American trade, the disturbances in India, and speculations on the Continent. The issue of the letter to the Bank of England in the present case, was the spontaneous act of the Government, and was not the result of pressure from without. The Government did not seek to shelter itself under any pretence of being coerced into that proceeding. The Bank had infringed the Act of 1844, to the extent of ten millions. The issue of the letter had worked well; it had restored confidence, and not affected the convertibility of bank-notes. But for this, there must have been an immediate cessation of discounts, and postponement of payments to depositors. He did not believe that the Act would be again violated, but it was thought prudent that the Indemnity Bill should extend to a period of twenty-eight days after the meeting of Parliament. Sir G. C. Lewis concluded by asking the re-appointment of the Committee on the Bank Acts.

Mr. GLANVILLE followed, urging that legislation should be immediate on the question at issue, and that inquiry should be confined to the causes of the late commercial panic.

A long debate ensued, in which Mr. SPOONER, Mr. GILES, Mr. HENLEY, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Mr. DISRAELI, and others, took part.

The resolutions preparatory to the introduction of the Bill were then agreed to, and the House adjourned at a quarter to twelve.

#### THE CORFU TELEGRAPH.

The Elba left Malta on the 25th ult. to effect the laying down of the submarine cable to Corfu. A Turkish admiral had taken his departure for the Euxine to superintend the blasting of the rocks which lie in the bed of the river and impede the navigation by steamers.

#### THE FINANCIAL STATE OF THE CONTINENT.

The Senate and the bourgeoisie at Hamburg have decreed that insolvent merchants, before being declared bankrupt by the Tribunal of Commerce, shall be placed under an administration named by their creditors. A vast number of failures have occurred; the people are in consternation. And shipowner and general merchant has committed suicide owing to his embarrassments.

In Stockholm, several failures of very large amount have taken place. The Danish Government has advanced five millions of francs as a loan. Two directors of the Copenhagen Bank are to proceed to Hamburg to redeem some of the protested bills.

**MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.**—Mr. Justice Cresswell in the Court of Chancery, yesterday, gave judgment in the case of Brook v. Brook, which involved the question whether a marriage with a deceased wife's sister contracted at Altona, Denmark, is legal here. Judgment was given against the validity.

**THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY FRAUDS.**—Mr. Commissioner Goulburn gave judgment in the Court of Bankruptcy, yesterday, on a claim made by the Great Northern Railway Company to prove for a sum of £21,070, against the estate of the convict Leopold Redpath. His Honour said that in the first place he should consider whether before the passing of the late Act the Company would have been entitled to prove against the estate as for a debt due to them by Redpath: he was clearly of opinion that they could not. He referred to the case of Fauntleroy, but there it was distinctly sworn that the money was had and received to and for the use of Mrs. Fauntleroy. His Honour ultimately said that he considered that the Legislature left the disputed clause just where they found it, and it was now sought to do by inference what the Legislature might have done distinctly by declaring it to be a debt. He therefore considered that the proof could not be admitted.

**ARGUEDACON DENISON'S CASE.**—The Rev. Joseph Ditcher, the promoter of the suit against the Ven. Archdeacon Denison, appealed yesterday in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, against the decision of the John Dodson, the Dean of the Court of Arches. The case will of course occupy a considerable period.

**DEATH OF THAIN, THE DETECTIVE OFFICER.**—Thain, the detective, who was shot the other day by Christian Sattler, died yesterday at Guy's Hospital.

**SUSPECTED POISONING.**—An inquest has been opened at Preston on the body of Mr. Edward Turner, road-maker of that town, suspected to have been poisoned by a Mr. Monk, his medical attendant, who is also supposed to have forged a will of Mr. Turner's, made in his favour. The inquiry stands adjourned, but in the meanwhile Mr. Monk has been arrested on the charge of forgery.

**THE ENGLISH PRISONERS AT NAPLES.**—The Daily News publishes a long statement to the effect that our countrymen in the Neapolitan gaol, have been grossly ill-treated. This is a striking comment on Lord Palmerston's declarations last night.

**NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
Several communications unavoidably stand over. It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted, it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

## The Leader.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1857.

### Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—DE ARNOLD.

#### THE SESSION.

THE list of subjects in the opening Speech might lead us to expect a session not differing in its raw material from the last—the Bank Charter Act under review; India to be considered, the items of a Reform Bill, a Jew Bill, and debates upon the subserviency of the British flag to those foreign powers whom our present Premier professes to keep so strongly in check. But there will be essential differences; and although we have the same questions on the list, they are in all cases changed with the circumstances.

The Bank Charter Act, for instance, has to be considered, not only because it has been in operation so many years, but because it has a second time been set aside, this time more substantially than in 1847, with a more continuous pressure of difficulty, and circumstances of greater suffering for the bulk of the people. How far the Bank Charter Act is or is not responsible for that injury to the country has to be ascertained; and, instead of all plain-sailing, the inquiry, the debate, and the consultation upon measures will be very stormy work indeed.

The Charter of the East India Company was certain to come under debate, even if there had been no events to precipitate the question. But now the QUEEN'S Speech points to a wide-spread revolt in Central India, and earnestly invites the attention of Parliament to the affairs of her Indian dominions. The whole of the Indian Government is to be overhauled. The *Times* was premature in describing the nature of the change, but something very extensive is contemplated. If the Company is not abolished in terms, it will be reduced to a minimum of independent existence. The army in India may be permanently increased; the Native army may probably be brought under the direct rule of the Crown; and there may be a large extension of the civil service. India must ultimately pay for these improvements; but in the meanwhile she will need the moral support of England, and a loan is on the carpet; the financial exigency probably pressing for next month. With the question of loan comes the question of Indian currency; with the question of government the state of Indian ports and trade, the nature of the opium traffic, and our relations with China. The Charter of the East India Company is only a section of these large and complicated questions.

We had last year the items of a Reform Bill, proposed separately by different members; this year Lord PALMERSTON is himself to introduce a Reform Bill; and the question whether it will or will not contain the same ingredients which were distributed in various Bills last year is by no means the most important point. It will scarcely include the

Jew Bill, which Lord JOHN RUSSELL has been empowered to bring forward separately. The true importance of the measure lies in the altered relations of political parties. Lord PALMERSTON aspires to take his place amongst Reform Ministers. The position had been pre-occupied by Lord JOHN RUSSELL; is Lord JOHN to be beaten in the competition for public favour by a higher bid from the Premier? Will the Premier consent to bring forward a measure only for rejection, and leave the *pas* to Lord JOHN; or, will there be a genuine reconciliation on the subject of Reform, Lord JOHN invited to join the Cabinet which carries the new Bill? These questions of party will probably modify the measure *before* it is introduced. The Minister is likely to see the necessity of making it strong enough to secure the support of a majority, at least in Parliament. It must at the very lowest be worth adopting; for Lord PALMERSTON is not a man to court defeat; and if he goes in for winning at the race of Reform, strange horses may run.

The changed position of public men implies a change in the position of the public. At first it will look on, view the competition perhaps with very cool feelings, but by degrees its interest will warm. One of the first questions will be to ascertain on which side the Manchester party moves. Will it go with the Conservative side against thorough Reform; or with those who are for compromising the matter; or with the most forward of the Reform party? Its own continued existence, as well as its political success, depends upon its choice. The winter, with its short employment, will be one in which the Million will watch the movement of the Manchester party with jealousy, and not with any predilection in its favour. The state of foreign affairs may disturb all our calculations by unforeseen events. Should the 'crédit' bubble in France burst, a second edition of the crisis will come upon us before we have recovered from the first. The state of relations between Northern Italy and its enemies, Naples and Austria, is dangerous; the state of Belgium scarcely less so. At the re-meeting of the Conference in Paris, the first act of Russia was to aim at some kind of recognition for the new boundary, without producing her maps; she is, therefore, still engaged in the endeavour to steal advantages, still in the temper which led to the war; and Lord PALMERSTON'S Royal Speech is talking of peace as if it were sure to remain unbroken throughout the coming year! Who knows? Any mistake on this point might cause the Government to break down. If it should do so, where is the leader of the Liberal party? Will Lord JOHN maintain his ground, or break down? And should he fall, who is the leader? These are a few of the unanswered questions of the opening session.

#### THE BANK CHARTER ACT NOT FINAL.

THE uncompromising advocates of 'the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill' of 1844, will have a heavy task to convince Parliament and the public that we have arrived at absolute perfection in our currency legislation. They are labouring hard in their vocation, and often with great ability, though not with any great amount of success, because they are addressing their arguments to a community that has just been suffering intense distress under the operation of the Act, and whose temporary deliverance was effected by the Act being relaxed. They are frequently mere theorists addressing practical men—men who have felt for themselves the pressure of the screw, while the theorist has looked on and told them that it ought not to hurt them.

The author of the measure, himself, did not regard it as perfect. He looked upon it as

the means of establishing our gold currency on a sure basis, and of securing the convertibility of the bank-note. By this Act he vindicated a great principle—the restriction of the issue of paper; but there is abundant evidence that he looked forward to a development of this principle, and to further great changes that would necessarily follow from its adoption.

He would have done more if he had felt that he could then do so safely. He sagaciously contrived a scheme that at once ensured the object he had in view, and at the same time disarmed the opposition of various interests that were affected by the measure. Had he felt that he could do so, he would not only have limited the issues of country bankers, but would have provided for the gradual extinction of their paper. He looked forward to the time when there should be but one description of paper currency, viz., that of a Central Government Bank; but he felt that it had not then arrived. He looked forward to the time when the public would entertain notions on money matters too clear to permit an anomalous issue of paper money by individuals, while it rigidly restricted to the imperial Government the power of coining the precious metals. In his own mind he would have preferred Government notes rather than Bank of England notes, and he probably expected that by separating the issue from the banking department he was preparing the public mind for some greater change hereafter.

The friends of the measure would do well to defend it in the spirit with which its author introduced it. He was careful not to raise prejudices by pushing forward his principles in a manner incompatible with the due consideration of private and personal interests. He acknowledged that he fell short of the application of his own principles—he looked to existing circumstances—to the usages and habits of the community in the time when he lived—he was careful to avoid practical evil by the premature and undue extension of theoretically sound principles.

He knew where to stop and when to stop, and he rested where he did, because he intended ultimately to go further; in consequence, he carried, almost unanimously, a wise measure that would have provoked unlimited opposition had he pushed it further at the time. He conciliated the Bank of England, the joint-stock banks, the private bankers, the banks of issue, the powerful banking interest in Scotland—interests as diverse as can well be conceived—at the same time that he secured for the nation at large a sound and practical system of currency.

Fortunately the country has, at this moment, several able financiers in the House of Commons; men not only versed in the theory of banking, but living daily in the practical application of it. Among other subjects, the WEGUELS, the GLYNS, the HANKEYS, the LEWISES, the GLADSTONES, and the GRAHAMS, will no doubt give their earnest attention to the question on which we now particularly dwell, because it greatly occupies the public mind, and because on it there exists considerable diversity of opinion, viz., whether it would be expedient to increase the amount of bank-notes issued upon securities. There is of course no charm in the present amount, Fourteen Millions; in 1844 it happened to be about the capital of the Bank of England—and it was observed to be within the lowest sum that the public had ever held in their own hands at any one time. But no one can seriously contend that it is the one and only sum that ought, under any conceivable circumstances, to be unrepresented by bullion; that any other amount, a little more or a little less, would not

do equally well, or even better. There is a strong feeling that what was enough in 1844 may be inconveniently small for 1857; and that as our trade has more than doubled, our requirement of bank-notes may have somewhat increased. There is at least ground for inquiry, whether an extension be desirable, since it is well known that the circulation of 5l. and 10l. Bank of England notes has increased one seventh during the last six years; that 10,880,000l. of these small notes are now in the hands of the public, in lieu of 9,300,000l. of small notes in 1851 (our readers will observe that this is fully one-half of the usual amount of notes in the hands of the public); that our gold circulation has also increased during the same time as much as 30 per cent.; that there has also been an increase in the quantity of silver and copper, proving incontestably that the amount of money actually required for the daily settlement of the internal trade of the country is largely augmented. It is quite true that the total of bank-notes in the hands of the public has not sensibly increased, although, as we have shown, the amount of small notes is now so much larger (1,300,000l.); but this circumstance is accounted for by the admission of the joint-stock banks into the clearing house, by the increased rapidity of railway communication, and by the extension of banking facilities generally—all of which have tended to diminish the notes of larger denominations, so as to compensate for the increase of the smaller notes. In corroboration of this view it is urged that the principle upon which fourteen millions was selected in 1844, would lead to the adoption of sixteen millions now—as even this larger sum is within the minimum amount of bank-notes that the public have held since 1844. It is also felt that an additional issue of notes on securities would enable the Bank to keep permanently a larger reserve of unemployed notes, and that we should never again see the pitiable balance of a million to provide for all the contingencies of the head office and twelve branches. At any rate, it is believed to be simply a matter of detail—an open question even among those who in spirit are warm supporters of our present banking law.

Lord OVERSTONE, indeed—no mean authority—considers that such an extension would be vicious; that it would afford no relief to trade; that an additional issue of two millions on securities would diminish the bullion reserve by two millions; and he regards this as a truth equally fundamental with a definition of EUCLID. But the public knows—and Lombard-street knows—that the extra issue of two millions did actually save the Bank of England from suspending its operations—did actually prevent a monetary convulsion unprecedented in history. Lord OVERSTONE, like political economists in general, overlooks the fact that men are more frequently governed in times of difficulty by their fears than by cool judgment; his reasonings might be sound if all men were cast in the same mould with himself, but they fail when he has to deal with the average of humanity. Bankers and merchants are men eminently practical; in spite of all theories, they will provide large tills if they think they foresee a pressure—they will retain more bank-notes than they immediately require, in order to make themselves doubly secure. The sixty London banks no doubt held at the very least an extra million of notes during the late pressure, in addition to their balances at the Bank of England; and the thousand country banks held at least another million between them. Here alone we have the extra and illegal issue of two millions of notes absorbed, without there being the slightest possibility of an unfavourable action

on the foreign exchanges. These notes were not, strictly speaking, in the hands of the public, but ready to be circulated in case they were demanded; and they will speedily find their way back to the Bank of England, now that the pressure is past. Let us not be mistaken. We are not asserting that the amount should be increased to sixteen millions, we are simply stating some of the grounds why the public desire that the question should be earnestly reconsidered.

Probably the immediate attention of Parliament will be limited to granting an indemnity to Lord PALMERSTON for saving us from a convulsion, and that the question of an increased issue on securities will be left for future discussion—that there will not for the present be any permanent increase of bank-notes—that it will be quite unnecessary—and that no further relaxing power will be given. Meanwhile, the whole monetary question will be ventilated, and the severe crisis through which we have passed will have left some good behind if it should induce the public generally to make themselves acquainted with the whole subject in all its bearings. We earnestly entreat them to recur again and again to the first principles of the science—always to bear in mind its great primary truths, and, however subtle may be the form of error that may be propounded, its sophistries will be at once apparent to the minds of those who keep always in view the few elementary truths on which the whole science is based.

#### INDIA AND THE DOUBLE GOVERNMENT.

THE necessity of a great change in the administrative system of British India has been avowed by the Cabinet. For this announcement our readers have long been prepared. Lord PALMERSTON, some weeks ago, was known to be consulting with his colleagues on the subject. The announcements put forward last week, however, in a tone of authority, are not only premature but absolutely incorrect. The abolition of the East India Company has not yet been determined upon, although a measure with that object will shortly be laid before Parliament, with the knowledge, if not sanction, of the Cabinet. There must be, and will be, a considerable interval of deliberation. But there can be no doubt that a new system of government will be established in India, gradually or otherwise. To frame and pass a bill clearing the whole ground during the next session would be a policy of wild experiment. We do not believe that such a policy will be adopted. In the first place, the public opinion on the subject, although vigorous and progressive, is not ripe. The debate has scarcely risen above a cross-fire of proposals, and we hold it to be essential that the grand Reform for India, to be declared law by Parliament, should in its origin be identified with public opinion. No question was ever involved in more difficulty; yet no question was ever capable of easier solution by the superficial. There are minds so audacious that they will offer, after a week's study, a stupendous project for maintaining the perpetual balance between commerce and currency. There are others, of equally rapid action, which, since June last, have traced the diagrams of a perfect machinery for India. The suggestions are various:—abolish the East India Company; appoint an Indian Secretary of State; erect, in London, a Legislative Council for India; render the Government purely local; place a Prince or Princess of the Royal Family upon a Calcutta throne; allow the natives to return representatives to a Legislative Chamber; these, and numerous other ideas float through the press and the inferior channels of political discussion. Some of them are



purely fanciful. The Legislature would not listen a moment to so strange a scheme as that of putting the sceptral mace of ARAB and the Mahrattas into the hands of a child from Windsor Castle. The transformation might ornament a pantomime, but is not to be noticed seriously. An elective franchise for the Mohammedans, Hindoos, and other native races, may be among the possibilities of the future; but the principle now to be established is that of undivided and irresistible British supremacy. To localize the government in all respects would be simply impracticable, so long as India is a dependency of Great Britain. It has not, like the Australian colonies, a powerful body of English residents, mingling with a few scattered aboriginal tribes; the central authority springs from England, and must be metropolitan. To abolish the East India Company would be nothing more than to render necessary a government for India in another form; the suggestion is only negative, and means nothing unless in conjunction with a positive project; such a project is the union of an Indian State Secretariat with a Legislative Council. We wish to be understood as not submitting any programme, still less as opposing any change, however comprehensive. It is too soon to do more than inspect the administrative models submitted. Perhaps, indeed, it is not too late to say that the existing machinery might not have broken down so irretrievably had the right men been employed to work it. The Board of Control itself has never had a fair trial. The Presidents have seldom or never been efficient statesmen, and they have deteriorated, under successive administrations, until the dynasty has dwindled into the person of Mr. VERNON SMITH. Without defending the cumbersome and complicated apparatus of our Indian government, we do not hesitate to say that the honest selection of the best men to fill the highest posts might have reserved the East India Company and the Board of Control for a long career of success and reputation. Still, under the most favourable influences, the organization must, in times of pressure or peril, have proved inefficient. As modified by the Act of 1853, the double system was one of anomalous and conflicting jurisdictions: the Board of Control, the Court of Directors, the Governor-General, the Supreme Council, the Presidencies, with their Executive Councils, the British Courts of Law, the Company's Courts, the Native Courts, remained, and the one could scarcely avoid being occasionally entangled among the others. The system is one of complication where simplicity is required, of delay where despatch is essential, of extravagance where every interest of the Indian Empire demands economy. It leaves unsettled a hundred embarrassments, deeply affecting the welfare and loyalty of the people—tenure of land, Zemindars, the village system, ryotwarry, the employment of the natives, the administration of the army—indeed, almost every question in which the permanent interests of India are really involved. Now, those difficulties will not be removed simply by abolishing the double government. The Indian system must be penetrated with reform, and these must be carried out by experienced men. As to a single government, the principle may be carried too far. In constitutional countries, all government must be carried on, to a certain extent, by means of a double machinery. Every department in England has its ministerial heads and its permanent heads. This must be the case, also, in any new Indian branch of the administration; the essential point is to have a government at one with itself, of harmonious jurisdiction, of direct action, of experience, under constitutional checks, and

composed of men selected for their merit. We might establish considerable unity without establishing an effective system. We might, for example, remove the entire mass of our actual machinery, create a Secretary of State for India, with four Under-Secretaries, render every civil servant in our Indian dependencies responsible to him, and find ourselves in a worse predicament than formerly. If the Cabinet is to have discretionary power and uncontrolled patronage together, such an innovation would be, not an Indian Reform, but a national danger. Some limit must be put to the prerogative of the Minister in this respect. Supposing the young department to be honest, however, it might not be capable. The office, of course, would be ministerial, and allowing for certain possible contingencies, India might pass into three sets of hands within a year. Whence are these Secretaries of State to come, who, at a day's notice, are to begin administering the affairs of a hundred and fifty millions of Asiatics? It may be retorted that we could not have a less competent functionary vested with the powers of peace or war than Mr. VERNON SMITH, but the Court of Directors act as a check upon him, and although they cannot cancel his appointments, he is unable to veto their dismissals. We must imagine Mr. SMITH uncontrolled before realizing a conception of that to which British India might be subjected were the scheme of a Secretary of State, pure and simple, approved by Parliament. As a rule, of course, this Minister would be a man of high rank, or influential family connexions. If he were Earl of RIFON he could afford to stand alone; if his name were SMITH he might give Lord LANSDOWNE as his reference. Our present system supplies no guarantee—not even the slightest—that such a Minister would be better qualified to govern India than to sort letters at the Post-office. The transaction is avowedly one of personal or political convenience. Certain chiefs are wanted in the Cabinet, others can be spared; one of the superfluities goes to Dublin, another to Calcutta. The Admiralty being already promised, a Yorkshire landlord heads the Board of Control; the statesman with an eye to the Foreign Office is soothed by being made Chancellor of the Exchequer. This we must tolerate, we suppose. There appears no help for it. A Peer admitted, some months ago, before a Committee of the House of Commons, that no person below a certain rank was considered qualified to sit at a council-table among noble lords. He would not command sufficient respect. Perhaps, then, the grand Indian post must be abandoned to the governing classes, to be filled, as chance determines, by a doctrinaire or a dummy; but the Board for India? No reform will be worth acceptance that does not seat at this Board men like the LAWRENCEs, and we much doubt whether fewer than twenty or thirty members would adequately represent the growing interests of the empire. Such a deliberative Council would act as a check upon corrupt patronage, as well as upon empirical legislation; but now that public opinion has adopted India, there will remain no reason why any important measure should ever be decreed without the direct intervention of Parliament. The subject is intricate, but not a mystery. A few years will familiarize it to the thinking classes of the nation, and it will become a topic of the hustings. The Legislature, it is said, will not listen to Indian debates. But the Legislature must listen. Gentlemen who vote the welfare of so vast a proportion of the British dominions a bore, will find it necessary to dissemble their sense of fatigue, or to seek social honours elsewhere.

The Cabinet had not come to any decision with respect to the future government of India when the announcement appeared that the double government was to be abolished. We detect in this circumstance another proof of the kind and mode of influence brought to bear on the Premier by certain of his colleagues. We were warranted, as the QUEEN'S Speech shows, in denying that the attempt to sneer down Reform represented Lord PALMERSTON'S views. And now, it is plain that the Government has no accredited organ in the Press.

#### MILITARY OPINION IN INDIA.

For several months, probably, the work of Indian Reformers will consist chiefly in the collection, scrutiny, and arrangement of evidence. There is one point which it will be difficult to establish judicially—the amount of blame attributable to the Government of India, on account of the warnings it received before the Sepoy rebellion broke out, and its neglect after the first mutinies had demonstrated, even to the dull eye, the debauched state of the Bengal army. The whole pressure of Government influence will be exerted to keep back the testimony in support of the charges brought especially against Lord CANNING. Our readers will remember what those charges are, as urged by the *Leader*. If they forget them, the *Times* of Thursday last will refresh their memories. The counts of the same indictment, which the *Times* had been supposed to treat with scorn, are there enumerated, and nothing is offered beyond an apology, and an attempt to show that, if Lord CANNING was blind, every one else was blind also. Now, this is not true. Two years ago the Indian Government had been warned to take precautions against a mutiny of the Sepoys. The whole of this evidence may not yet have been published; but it implicates the departments in India as well as at home, and we are now in possession of private documents which establish the fact that officers of high rank have been threatened with dismissal from the service for agitating questions concerning the spirit and organization of the native army. Much has lately been written on the policy of Lord CANNING in endeavouring to place Europeans and natives upon an exact level, notwithstanding a thousand natural and acquired distinctions. The system was not originated by him, but it was he who carried it to its extreme limits even before the rebellion broke out, and he was emphatically told that his acts endangered the empire. We will not go further, at present, into these charges; our immediate object is to set forth the views held among some of the principal military authorities in India in connexion with the mutiny; the writer of the passages we quote is an officer of very high rank, of conspicuous services, and of indisputable reputation, who long ago pointed out to the responsible rulers that they were digging an abyss, in which the Bengal army would be engulfed. The points we select will give an idea of the sort of correspondence passing between officers in command of divisions and brigades, while members of the Cabinet at home, instructed from Calcutta, were assuring Parliament that no one was to be blamed for the Bengal mutiny. We say nothing of the opinions expressed; they are, at all events, the opinions of men who are officially presumed to admire the energy and wisdom of the Council at Calcutta:—

"In Bengal, for twenty years past, to my knowledge, and for how much longer I know not, the whole European mind has been sedulously engaged in a species of deception, in concealing faults instead of remedying them. The practice is perfectly Asiatic and perfectly un-English."

"The consequences could not have been other than we now see them to be."

This is followed by an illustration:—

"In 1850 the officers of the Bengal army had commenced to perceive and to attempt to remedy the state of affairs, which was steadily and infallibly bringing on such a crisis as we now see occurring in the native army of Bengal.

"They commenced to promote men by merit. A tender, but healthy bud, was thus put forth from the unsound old body, which might with care have grown, so as to have restored vigour to the old frame.

"But it was crushed at once by the famous promotion order.

The writer canvasses with severity a number of military appointments, in which, from his elevated rank, he could have no possible personal interest, and then adds:—

"To re-establish our Indian Empire, an imperial effort, of all England and India combined, will now be necessary. Necessary on account of the immense quantity of diseased European mind, and of Anglo-Bengalee prejudice, to be got rid of; otherwise there are health and strength enough in Madras and Bombay to reorganize everything."

What follows is deserving of universal attention:—

"India and the people of India offer us no opposition—positively none whatever. They say to us at every town, 'Govern us!—in every possible way they cry aloud, 'Govern us! we are satisfied with your rule, and are most willing to follow if you will lead! What, practically, has been our reply? No! we will not govern, we will sink ourselves to your level of moral power, and we will all govern together. Look even at our army: a recruit offers himself with no idea of anything but absolute obedience to his officers; the first step is to read to him articles of war, to prove to him that his normal state is disobedience, and the contrary, a rare exceptional case, defined by an 'article.'

"Next he finds that before his commanding officer can punish him in any way, he (the commanding officer) must consult the opinions of certain miserable old native imbeciles—members of a court-martial—thus pretending that we look on worn-out half-dead native Indians as better than educated and vigorous English gentlemen."

The maintenance of a descendant of TIMOUR at Delhi has long been recognised as a fatal error:—

"When the house of Brunswick was called to the throne of England, what would have been thought of the wisdom which should have maintained a Stuart king of England in St. James's Palace, with regal powers extending for half a mile around the said palace? We have actually acted thus. In fact, we first destroy all our own power of self-government, by making our officers contemptible, by degrading them in their own eyes, by attempting to reduce them to the level of the Asiatic, by stopping their whole moral growth, and then we suppose that by doing so we have rendered the natives of India capable of self-government! No person—no thing—opposes us, except our own follies."

Some strange incidents accompanying the campaign in Persia illustrated the feeling produced by the military system in India:—

"When our 3rd Regiment of Native Cavalry do one of the best things of the kind ever done in modern war, they remain unnoticed in public, and are insulted in private by the remarks of Messrs. \* \* \* and Co.; yet, when the miserable mutineers of Bengal graciously abstain from cutting their officers' throats, they are loudly lauded in special Government Gazettes.

"When the men of a cavalry regiment behave most disgracefully, and in a manner which would have caused me, had I commanded, to order them to be shot down on the spot, they are held up as patterns of fidelity to the Indian army, fulsomely thanked, &c. &c. I deliberately assert, that such proceedings as these on the part of our rulers, need necessarily cause, if they do not morally justify, the disaffection of our native troops. We can govern them by truth and honesty only, and yet we do nothing but lie to them at every turn. No troops on earth, on any occasion whatever, could have behaved better than our native Indian soldiers on the Persian expedition.

"Even when her Majesty's 64th formed part of the force attacking Bushire, the 20th Bombay Native Infantry got ahead and took the place, their advance party behaving heroically.

"The 3rd Cavalry business has never been excelled, and the Belooch Sepoys, when weary themselves, carried the droolies of the sick, wounded, and tired Europeans.

"All this is thought beneath consideration, while the contemptible and cowardly Bengalees (who always refuse to go on service at all) are, when they mutiny, wept over by old women, whose miserable cant and gross ignorance of the real Oriental character are applauded to the skies in the Parliament of England, as the most consummate wisdom, eloquence, and truth; and now Colonel \* \* \* writes about the non-introduction of Christianity, and Ensigns passing in Hindostanee as the people of the falling empire. Good God! has the

manhood of our nation altogether departed, and dissolved into such streams of drivell as these?

"The Asiatic bows before generous honesty and high moral power, before manliness in fact. He scorns moonshoes, and laughs at 'passed' men. What a glorious example of their linguists have the Indian Government in that *Aden troop affair*! An officer, who had served six years in the *Sind Irregular Horse* on the *Sind border* had not passed in Hindostanee, and was therefore pronounced unfit to command a troop. Mr. \* \* \*, a many-tongued youth, was appointed instead. You know the result. The troop was formed by \* \* \* nearly two years ago, but has never done a day's work yet—has never even reached Aden! and this one folly has cost the State already some two lakhs of rupees, which might with equal advantage have been thrown into the sea."

Any practical suggestions from a pen so distinguished deserve, of course, very serious attention. The writer's proposal is that all officers destined for the Indian service should be educated at a special military college in England, and that the officers of each of the armies of India should be enrolled upon one gradation list, consisting of a certain number of generals and other ranks, down to the ensign:—

"Let promotion on this list proceed by seniority, and, after twenty years' service in India, let every man retire on the full pay of the rank to which he may have attained. If rank be granted for services performed, it should be substantial rank, and the officer so promoted should at once take his place in the general list according to the date of his commission, on exactly the same footing as if he had risen by seniority only.

"Let this general list be the unemployed list, let rank in this list be the only permanent rank, and let all the unemployed officers receive a liberal rate of pay sufficient to support them as gentlemen, the same rate being allowed in India and when on leave to Europe.

"The unemployed pay should be fixed independently of place and circumstance, and this would enable a great number of officers while on the 'unemployed list' to qualify themselves for every species of employment.

"From this general list select officers for regiments, and for every species of public employment, according to merits and qualifications.

"Let four English officers only be appointed to each company, and let the troops and companies be commanded by native officers.

"Let regimental commanding officers be absolute in their regiments, that is, give them full magisterial powers over all ranks of natives under them. Let there be no articles of war. Let there be no regulations imposed by head-quarter authorities, except that the officers commanding regiments should be desired to hold daily orderly room in public, all officers attending, save when absent by permission.

"That everything throughout the army arrangements be as public as possible. That no attempt be made to prevent the expression of public opinion regarding official proceedings by the public press or otherwise; and that officers found incapable of commanding efficiently without the help of regulation be removed to the unemployed list till required for other work more adapted to their capacities. The officers so removed to be in no case succeeded by those serving under their regimental command.

"Let commanding officers and heads of departments judge of the merits of their subordinates, and let their recommendations regarding their advancement, &c., be attended to.

"Let the Sepoys have no rights as against the commanding officer, who should enlist, promote, and discharge, &c., as seems good to him; but if a regiment be not in a perfectly efficient state, hold the commanding officer responsible, take no excuse, but, if necessary, remove him to the unemployed list.

"But if one or more individuals fail, deal with each case individually, and avoid particularly making general rules which will only trammel other and more able men, but will not make imbeciles efficient.

"Let the men of every regiment be always provided with carriage, and be ready, in every respect, to move anywhere, and do anything, at a day's notice. Have permanent head-quarters for each corps.

"If these arrangements be carried into effect and honestly acted on, our native Indian army would, in a very few years, be equal to any army on earth for service anywhere. Its mobility will fully match, and will be invaluable in conjunction with, the solid strength of the native English troops."

These views have the uncommon merit of being practical as well as suggestive, and we may add that they represent the opinions of an influential military circle in India.

#### DOVER AND CALAIS RAILWAY.

A SUBMARINE railway communication between the coasts of Kent and Picardy has long been a *beau révé* with French engineers. We do not know that practical Englishmen

have been allured into the scheme. The favourite idea with the disciples of the *Bordeaux Polytechnique* is a tunnel, to be constructed from Cape Grines to a point about midway between Folkestone and Dover. According to the latest reports, it appears that a number of scientific gentlemen have organized themselves into a club at Paris, and the question of a subaqueous passage has been seriously considered. The plans are furnished by M. DE GAMOND. We are told nature has so arranged the argillaceous deposits forming the bed of the Channel, that no obstructions are to be apprehended on her score; that, in fact, the zones of Oxford, Kimmeridge, and weald clays, of which the strata are composed, can easily be excavated. The Thames Tunnel was thought an impossibility in its time; the plan of the Box Tunnel startled even civil engineers by its dimensions; but so bold have we since become that we attack even mountains, and resolve to lay bare the central rocks of Mount Cenis.

As to the practicability of M. DE GAMOND's splendid scheme we offer no opinion. His statements tend to show that there lies at the bottom of the sea an island called the 'Varue Star,' and exclusive of this natural advantage, it is proposed to raise thirteen artificial islands in the Channel along the projected line. Through these islands shafts are to be sunk to the level of the projected tunnel; and this accomplished, the work of excavation can be commenced at twenty-eight points or more. The cost is estimated at above six millions sterling. We have referred to other schemes, and perhaps it will not be forgotten that three years ago M. LE FAYE, another French engineer, projected a similar work. His design was that the tunnel should be constructed so that the bed of earth should divide it from the water by a minimum thickness of seventy-six feet; that the passage thus pierced should be lined with a double arch, the first to consist of granite and impermeable cement, the second of thin iron plates, pierced in order to betray the least filtration of the sea; and that five wells should be sunk, or rather, five hollow shafts reared in different parts of the Channel to facilitate the work. Not less than twenty-seven miles of ground, containing some billions of cubic feet, would have to be dug away, since to preserve a maximum incline the boring would commence some three or four miles inland on either coast. The general expenditure was estimated at four millions sterling, or about two millions and a half less than the scheme proposed by M. DE GAMOND.

For those, however, who may disapprove of burrowing into the bowels of the earth like 'old mole,' a loftier plan has been devised for establishing railway communication between this island and the Continent. The originator in this instance is an Englishman, Mr. CHARLES BOYD, and in the opinions of most persons his idea is more desirable, if not more feasible, than the French scheme. He proposes to throw a viaduct on the tubular principle across the Channel, and thus connect us by a supra-marine roadway with the countries of Europe. The English terminus of the bridge would rest on Dover Cliff, which supply a colossal buttress, whilst towers five hundred feet apart, rising from the bed of the Channel, would be erected and stand like a chain of Eddystone lighthouses to support the colossal structure. The summit of each tower is to form a Pharos chamber, and contain a gas reflector and an alarm, for the double object of guiding vessels in the dark and warning them in a fog. Cape Grines terminates the line on the French coast. The length of the viaduct would be twenty miles, and traversed in something like the same number of minutes. The greatest



depth of the straits is about twenty-one fathoms, and the ordinary depth from twelve to fourteen fathoms, with a chalk foundation; and one striking advantage of the projected bridge over the tunnel would be that, although of tubular formation, it could be so constructed as to be perfectly illuminated by the light of the sun, and perpetually ventilated by a free current of air. We are not informed what the estimated outlay would be. This, however, is an important item in the calculation. We have large faith in the powers of our engineers, the modern Anankim of science, that we believe they may achieve anything within the limits of physical law with physical means. But would the undertaking pay?

#### BANKING MORALS OF GLASGOW.

GLASGOW has had a field day. The Chamber of Commerce assembled to take into consideration the Bank Acts of 1844 and 1845, and to propose resolutions thereon. We have always been perseveringly taught, by our Northern friends, that the Scottish banking system is greatly superior to our own; so we sat down with reverent spirit to ponder the wisdom of the Glasgow sages; and if we came to the conclusion that their ideal bank and the Royal British Bank of London were identical in spirit, we hope we shall be excused when we point out to our readers what the resolutions were that the Chamber agreed upon.

The first was, that a large increased issue of Bank of England notes is now urgently called for. The elegance of the language is not more striking than the boldness and simplicity of the conception. The panacea for all commercial calamities is more paper. The over-dosed patient sinks beneath his favourite nostrum—the remorseless quack continues his favourite remedy—more pills.

The second resolution stated that something—but it is not very clear what—whether it is the monopoly of banking—or freedom of trade—or advancement of agriculture—for the wording is like a Scotch mist—something would be greatly promoted by the formation of more joint-stock banks. The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER had confirmed us simple people in the South in the notion we entertained, that Glasgow had had a little too much of modern joint-stock banking. No such thing. Glasgow wants more. The Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank, the Union Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company's Bank, the Commercial Bank, the National Bank, the Clydesdale Bank, do not give sufficient accommodation for such ardent spirits as Mr. D. SANDEMAN, Mr. WALTER BUCHANAN, and the members of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce—so, on the homœopathic principle, that 'like cures like,' they would remedy the evils of joint-stock banking by creating more banks of a precisely similar character.

The fourth resolution affirms that the high rate of interest is produced by the Bank of England and the Bank Act, although we have the clearest evidence that the Bank of England cannot possibly vary the market rate, that it only confirms the rate existing out of doors, and that the price of money, as of every other article, is regulated by the eternal laws of demand and supply. At least, the evidence we have is satisfactory to Southerners, although, probably, not sufficient for the keen wits of the North, who would be able, no doubt, to prove, with equal satisfaction to themselves, that the nine and ten per cent. of Paris and Hamburg, and the thirty per cent. of New York, were all equally traceable to the capricious working of PEARL'S pernicious Act.

The fifth being the final resolution, of course caps the whole—*finis coronat opus*. The Chamber is to petition both Houses of Parliament for the repeal of the Acts of 1844 and 1845!

In vain Sir JAMES CAMPBELL moved a moderate amendment, petitioning Government to inquire generally into the monetary laws of the country. In vain did he offer a few sensible remarks, which were calmly seconded by a Mr. JAMIESON; the monetary destructives had their full fill, and the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce affirmed the famous resolutions which we have recorded.

The arguments in support of the resolutions were most convincing to the Glasgow Chamber, and not at all contradictory to the minds of that enlightened assembly. Mr. BUCHANAN had never heard of overtrading—it was all new to him. "No doubt late disclosures had shown that various parties had

had too much bank accommodation rendered them without, perhaps, sufficient consideration, but a single solitary fact like this—"We fear to weary our readers by quoting further from such a mixture of commercial innocence and parliamentary simplicity."

After complaining bitterly of the high rate of interest, he says that the Bank of England should, in times of pressure, have power to raise the price of gold; but he does not see that the high rate of interest of which he complains is precisely the same thing as a high price for gold.

Mr. BUCHANAN's warm supporter was Mr. STELLING of Kenmore, who had the merit of being, if possible, still more unintelligible than the member for Glasgow. He would have Government impose a duty on exported gold, or 'let us have a sliding scale to regulate discount on bills, which would ensure what we all agree there ought to be—free trade in paper, limited of course to some extent.' That is, we are to have Government interfering with our exports, and fixing our rate of interest, that we may enjoy the blessings of free trade according to the newest Glasgow notions. It is also proposed to have one-pound English notes convertible into receipts for taxes, but not into gold; so that Government, by having a sliding-scale (another sliding-scale), could issue a sufficient quantity of paper, which would be absorbed by the tax-gatherer each year; but what use such paper would be, except to light the tax-gatherer's pipe, was not explained. We only hope, when we call in Threadneedle-street for our own little modest dividend on Consols, that we shall not be offered any of this tax-gatherer's mysterious paper, which is of a character far too metaphysical to satisfy the claims of our matter-of-fact butcher and baker.

#### CAPTAIN HODSON AND THE PRINCES OF DELHI.

WE have little right to treat as authentic any account yet published of the execution of the three Delhi Princes by Captain Hodson. No narrative from his own pen has been made public; nor has the incident been anywhere officially stated. Nevertheless, a very slight groan has been heard, which we cannot in the least comprehend. Captain Hodson's act was one of rare judgment and courage, and reflects the highest credit upon him as a soldier and a man. Let us accept the existing evidence, imperfect and doubtful as it is, remembering that upon this has been founded an imputation against the military honour of Captain Hodson. After the city had been stormed and cleared of the rebel army, loud explosions were heard in the distance, and Hodson, judging that the Sepoys were blowing up a camp, volunteered to go, with seventy-five horsemen, and ascertain their movements. Not only did he gallop with his little troop almost entirely around the ramparts of Delhi, but he rode into the Sepoy camp before the last of the rebels had quitted it, and cut down a number of stragglers. Next, he undertook to bring in the old King, with his sultans, which he accomplished, sparing the lives of both; and his third achievement seems to have been the capture of the three Imperial Princes. He had still only his hundred Sowars, and the Princes had taken refuge within the tomb of the Emperor HUMAYUN, beyond the citadel of Feroz Shah. This building, rising from the centre of an immense platform of masonry, supported on every side by arcades, and ascended by four vast flights of steps, is of solid construction and spacious proportions, the central circle hall being surrounded by numerous chambers of smaller size. Here the two sons and the grandson of the Mogul were ensconced, and about them swarmed an immense armed rabble. Hodson compelled the Princes to come out, and sent them forward under escort, while, with a few men, he entered the tomb, and bearded the huge multitude of ruffians. Then followed the incidents to which we would draw particular attention: Over-taking the refuge of his three prisoners, he was confronted by a prodigious concourse of people, bristling with arms, 'who turned against him.' Here was a British captain, with one hundred Indian troopers, in the midst of a host, with three ringleaders of the rebellion in his presence. His determination was the work of a moment. With a coolness that awed the hostile mob, he advanced close to the Princes, commanded silence, recounted their crimes, and asked what punishment was due to them. Then, with the full consent even of the natives who witnessed the scene, those scoundrels were shot—it is said by Captain Hodson's own hand; a former account asserting that he had them executed

by the men under his orders; but, in either case, so far from being blamable, he is a glorious officer, and stands marked for a high reward. His vigour and gallantry, at that moment, probably prevented a slaughter, in which his own troop might have been severely cut up, while the chiefs of the rebellion might have escaped to reanimate the insurgent forces, and thus prolong the desolation of India. "The effect," say the local journals, "was wonderful; not another hand was raised, not another weapon levelled; and some influential Moulvies among the bystanders exclaimed, as by simultaneous impulse, 'Well and rightly done! Their crime has met with its just penalty; these were they who gave the signal for the death of helpless women and children, and outraged decency by the exposure of their persons, and now a righteous judgment has fallen upon them. God is great!' The remaining weapons were then laid down, and the crowd slowly and quietly dispersed." The English public will protect the reputation of a gallant officer who, under the most critical and unprecedented circumstances, cut off three powerful ringleaders of the rebellion, and awed thousands of armed men into submission. The escape of the Princes would have been a signal calamity; their punishment was simple justice; but Captain Hodson's manner of executing it entitles him to rank with the brilliant cohort which one day, we hope, England will welcome home with a shout louder than all music, loftier than all arches of triumph, more gladdening to the soldier than garlands or stars. The hundred Sowars who rode with Hodson had seen the dead body of an English lady crucified—had seen an English girl chained naked to a bastion, where she must have raved in frenzy, until a shot from a British cannon smote her—had seen the chambers of the Imperial Palace strewn with the clothing of our murdered countrywomen; and when their captain shot the chief authors of these crimes, they—though Oriental soldiers—did not groan, but applauded, and with them will be the sympathies of England.

AUSTRALIA.—Melbourne, at the close of the last session, was in a condition similar to that in which most of our large towns are now placed. The streets were filled with unemployed artisans; and, as immigration was continuing at a very high rate, and people generally showed a great indisposition to go to the diggings, there was much distress. The immigrants, also, are for the most part men with families. The building speculations have decreased; so that, in this direction there was less demand for workmen. Great distress, moreover, is caused by the immigration of workmen for whose particular species of labour there is no demand. A shoemaker, at a meeting of the unemployed, complained that he could not get work in his own trade; the reason of which is, that boots and shoes are always imported from England. Another class always in excess in Australia is that of clerks. There has lately been some depression in trade, owing to unduly large imports; but the production of gold was increasing, and it was hoped that the unfavourable state of the labour market would shortly give way to a brighter condition of things. "There have been changes of Ministry," says the Melbourne correspondent of the *Times*, "in New South Wales and South Australia. In the former colony, the Parker Ministry has been defeated on the Electoral Bill by a majority of 26 to 23. The bill proposed a very unequal distribution of electoral districts, and the vote was taken on Mr. Cowper's motion that the bill be read that day six months. On the resignation of Mr. Parker, Mr. Cowper was sent for. His Attorney-General will be Mr. Martin, who was an attorney, and was admitted as a barrister, on the occasion of his accepting office before. He has practised in that capacity ever since, and it is said has conciliated his former opponents. Mr. Latwyche will take the Solicitor-Generalship, with a seat in the Upper House." In South Australia, the new Ministry is thus composed:—Messrs. Torrens, Chief Secretary; Andrews, Attorney-General; Hughes, Treasurer; Davenport, Public Works; and McDermott, Crown Lands. A committee of the Melbourne Assembly, moved for by Mr. Gavan Duffy, has been sitting on the question of a federal union between the Australian colonies, and has presented a report in favour of such a measure. The House of Assembly has determined upon the formation of two railways, one from Melbourne through Castlemaine to Sandhurst, to be continued to the Murray, and the other from Geelong to Ballarat.

THE WEST INDIES.—The last advices from the West Indies bring very little news of moment. At Grenada, the Legislature has been opened by Lieutenant Governor Kortright, and adjourned to the 15th of the present month. The *St. Thomas's Tidings* of the 11th ult. publishes a decree from the President of the Dominican Republic, placing under blockade all the ports of Santo Domingo, excepting that of the capital. The islands generally were healthy.

## Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

ONE of the happiest and most welcome heralds of Christmas is assuredly the Extra Number of *Household Words*, which at this season is wont to gladden thousands of firesides in Britain, and to bring a voice and a look of home to thousands of our kith and kindred far away. We hear much of cheap reading (and very dear at any price it often is!), but what in the way of cheapness—of cheap excellence, we mean—is comparable with this threepenny Extra Number, which into some thirty-six closely, but clearly, printed double-columned pages compresses the interest and excitement, the humour, the pathos, the emotion, of how many ambitious novels in three volumes! The present Christmas Number is in one respect a decided improvement on the last. The 'Wreck of the Golden Mary' was told by the Master and the Mate with a force, directness, and simplicity reminding every reader irresistibly of *DEFOR*; but the symmetry and completeness of the story were somewhat marred and weakened by the intermixture of needless and obviously inferior workmanship with the principal design. This year it needs no clairvoyance to perceive that the story is one, entire, and perfect, from the two master-hands, united alike by genius and sympathy. Are the Master and Mate of the Golden Mary and the 'Lazy Apprentices' of the Idle Tour the same Dioscuri? Many will have asked this question, and many will have answered it to their own satisfaction. At all events, in this tale of 'The Përils of Certain English Prisoners,' the incurable (and, as we think, most noble) passion for the sea and for maritime adventure, the brave, kindly, pure, generous spirit, the manly, courageous, gentle Christian feeling, the compactness and clearness of narration, the constructive art, the felicity and force of style, the abundant humour, the incisive touches of character, and the workmanlike completeness and finish of the whole story, are the offspring of no Unequal Match. Perhaps we may amuse our curiosity by assigning the constructive and picturesque outline more peculiarly to the one hand, and the strokes of character-painting to the other: let us express our gratitude for the twin result. We are not going to commit the unwarrantable indiscretion of 'telling the story' of these delightful pages, which ought to be in the hands of every one of our readers. Let us only say that the tone is skilfully attuned to the national heart at this moment, and there will be no difficulty to those who are familiar with our contemporary Indian annals in finding the originals and types of Mr. Commissioner Fordage, of Simba Dilt, of Miss Maryon, and of Gill Davis.

*Blackwood* this month opens and closes with an article on India, the first devoted to the political, the last to the religious history and aspect of the country. Both are equally well written and seasonable. Of the intermediate articles, the second, on 'Phrenology in France,' is the most interesting. It is written in full knowledge of the subject, and marked throughout by a spirit of fairness rarely seen in the treatment of debated scientific questions, and most rarely of all in phrenological discussions. The writer is at once sympathetic and critical, looking with favour on phrenology and the phrenologists, but at the same time bringing forward in all their force facts which most strongly contradict the special conclusions of their system. Some of the most startling of these facts were collected and published in a series of papers some years ago by M. L. PEISSER, the well-known translator of Sir WILLIAM HAMILTON's philosophical articles; and the recent republication of these papers in a separate volume gives occasion for the article in *Blackwood*. Some of the facts thus collected are very striking. Take the following for example—

Mangiamele, who astounded the Académie des Sciences by his marvellous powers of calculation, was only eleven years old. The son of a shepherd, he was himself a shepherd boy. From his infancy this young Sicilian had given indications of a remarkable power of calculation; but had not been taught the arithmetical methods, nor, indeed, anything of the science of numbers. He was entirely self-taught. Yet the rapidity with which he solved the most intricate arithmetical problems, 'sans le secours d'aucune opération graphique, prouve que sa science est fort mystérieuse.' Here was a crucial instance for Phrenology: a faculty so exceptional in its vigour must have a corresponding development of the organ, and, according to Gall, a corresponding development of that part of the skull which lies over the part of the brain constituting the organ. And, observe, not only is this faculty manifested in most exceptional activity, one, therefore, specially suited to phrenological investigation, but it is also a faculty the action of which is definite, precise, not to be simulated by other faculties. A man may exhibit some of the actions of benevolence from love of approbation, more than from any direct impulse of benevolence; but he calculates because he has the calculating faculty well developed, just as he is a great musician because he has the musical faculty well developed: no other faculty will simulate calculation or music; no motive could make a man rapidly solve an arithmetical problem, unless he had the organ of Number well developed. This case of Mangiamele, therefore, so exceptional in the vigour of the faculty, and so unequivocal in the speciality of that faculty, is, as we said, a crucial instance, and the reader will learn with interest that M. Peisse pointed to the skull of this boy, and showed a decided depression at that particular spot where the organ of Number is placed—a depression instead of a remarkable eminence! The reader will learn, moreover, with increasing interest, that this contradiction between theory and fact was confirmed by the phrenologists themselves; for, instead of denying the depression, they endeavoured, as usual, to explain it.

Broussais and Dumoutier undertook to remove the difficulty by declaring that Mangiamele really had no special development of the faculty of Number; but effected his calculations by other faculties. They began their explanation by affirming that the talent of this boy was not one of memory, it was no mechanical faculty exclusively limited to combinations of numbers. M. Dumoutier spoke with admiration of the boy's genius which divined science; of the power and grandeur of his imagination and

his character, and of his extraordinary powers of induction and generalization. 'Nature has imprinted on his brow the seal of a Pythagoras, an Archimedes, a Euclid, a Newton, a Kepler.' All which is very possible, but is it true? As M. Peisse remarks, 'On what evidence are these hyperboles founded? They do not tell us; unless we are to accept as proofs of a transcendent genius, the intrepidity displayed by the little fellow in suffering M. Dumoutier to take a cast of his head, après avoir toutefois un peu pleuré, ce qui est, du reste, très excusable chez un Pythagore de dix ans.' And even if the boy had given evidence of possessing faculties such as are thus gratuitously placed to his credit, the absence of correspondence between the faculty of Number and the special part of the skull where the organ is localized retains its full force as an objection to Phrenology; because, if Mangiamele could add, subtract, divide, and multiply with such astonishing rapidity and precision by means of the faculties of Causality, Comparison, Eventuality, or Individuality (which were invoked), it is quite clear that the organ of Number is useless; or (as this would be overthrowing too many observations, because the organ was originally established by Gall from examination of the heads of celebrated calculators, and the cast of George Bidder's head is one of the *pièces authentiques* of the Phrenological Society)—we must admit that one faculty may take on itself the specific duty of another; and a man totally destitute of Tune, may nevertheless be a great musician in virtue of his Causality; another, totally destitute of Wit, may convulse all Europe in virtue of his Comparison; a third, totally destitute of Philoprogenitiveness, may fill his house with squalling children, and live with them, prompted by his Adhesiveness, or his Love of Approbation. In short, if one faculty can take upon itself to perform with astonishing vigour and spontaneity the office of any other faculty, the whole groundwork of Phrenology is destroyed.

Towards the close of his paper the writer gives the phrenologists a piece of the soundest scientific advice, which, if they would accept and act upon, would do far more towards placing their system on a true scientific basis than all the volumes of elaborate, but partial and angry polemics which have been written in its defence. He says:—

We think that it is the bounden duty of all earnest phrenologists to cease for the present their accumulation of corroborative instances, and direct all their efforts to the accumulation of contradictory instances. They have already corroborative facts enough to prove that some causal relation exists between configurations of the skull and psychological characteristics. The contradictions, however, are so numerous, that we may be certain the causal relation is not expressed in their doctrines. Let them collect a large amount of contradictory instances, and from them light may dawn. Instead of a half-truth they will then present us with a whole truth.

The fourth article, on 'The Works and Genius of Michael Angelo,' gives a just and intelligible explanation of the great sculptor's character and labours, with a critical estimate of some of his noblest works. 'Afoot—Part IV,' is, like the previous papers of the series, marked by pleasant gossip, picturesque description, and meditative insight.

The best article in *Fraser* this month is one on the 'Memorials and Correspondence of Charles James Fox.' The writer criticizes sharply—not more sharply, however, than it deserves—the careless, mechanical, and unintelligent manner in which the noble editor of Fox's Correspondence has performed his duties. Lord JOHN RUSSELL will, indeed, soon be as distinguished for his literary failures as he already is for his political ones. In both departments of activity, indeed, he shows the same qualities—a restless ambition that prompts him to undertake important works, without the patience, sagacity, and skill that ensure success. After pointing out instances of the editor's carelessness, the writer in *Fraser* signals his want of anything like intelligent insight in the following passage:—

What is more important and more striking, is the impress which all this correspondence affords of the character of Fox himself. We had anticipated from these volumes the reflexion of a powerful light upon the intellectual, the social, and the moral elements of that character. The disappointment of this prospect is rendered the more striking by the fact that Fox was evidently an imprudent letter-writer, who never spared his aspersions on men and their motives, and must therefore be presumed to have written without a particle of reserve. Yet in hardly any one of these letters is there the slightest approach to his inner heart. Charles Fox thought deeply, and he felt more deeply still. But it is clear that it was no part of his nature to expose either thought or feeling upon paper. His correspondence consequently presents but the most feeble index either of head or heart. Where, however, any additional light is thrown either upon his perceptions, his principles, or his domestic life, it commonly happens that his political prognostications are disappointed, and that his letters display a habit of vituperating his opponents according to the obstacles which they interpose to a realization of his ambition.

The fine intellect and noble disposition of Mr. Fox have been too clearly placed on record during his lifetime, to admit of his memory being compromised by such a posthumous record of his career and opinions. Yet it is certain that no one has so greatly depreciated his character as Lord John Russell has depreciated it by this careless editing. It is an idiosyncrasy in this correspondence, that it is no more than just so much after-dinner conversation. The gravest aspersions that it contains can only be reconciled with what we have learnt of the writer's real character, on the supposition that his letters were written with the easy levity of verbal jest. Lord John offers no such hypothesis in explanation of the inconsistency that Fox was perfectly willing to co-operate in public life, whenever an opportunity occurred, with those whom he had been thus characterizing in the thoughtless letters of private friendship. This, too, is no merely charitable supposition. We know, as a matter of fact, that while Fox, in his letters to Fitzpatrick and Grey, rarely omitted to heap some fresh and scurrilous epithet on the character of Pitt, he stood foremost at Paris in defending his rival from complicity in the schemes for the assassination of Buonaparte, with which the First Consul repeatedly charged him. This is but one of many examples indicative of the justice of such a position. Lord John Russell, on the other hand, by publishing this correspondence, suggests the gravest suspicions of the integrity of Fox; and he leaves them unanswered.

The article on 'Recent Metaphysical Works—Lewes, Maurice, Fleming,' is well-intentioned, and that is all. It is chiefly occupied with Mr. LEWES's *Biographical History of Philosophy*, to which, while combating and condemning its point of view, the writer gives high praise. The praise, however, is of little value, and the blame quite harmless, for the writer has no intelligible grasp of the subject he attempts to discuss. He has evidently only the most superficial acquaintance with either the science or history of philosophy. One illustration of his will suffice. He praises Dr. FLEMING's *Vocabulary of Philosophy* as a



valuable and laborious contribution to philosophical literature, and finds in it 'abundant evidences of the great extent and accuracy of the author's knowledge of philosophy,' while all familiar with the subject must be aware that it is crowded with elementary and puerile blunders, exploded errors, and shallow philosophical common-places. Of the remaining articles in *Fraser*, the first, a review of 'Waterton's Essays on Natural History,' is interesting, and the eighth, entitled 'A Glance at the Police of the Streets, by a Grumbler,' decidedly seasonable.

The *Dublin University Magazine* has a good review of 'Tom Brown's School Days,' a recent novel of the muscular-Christianity school, which has been praised almost as much as it deserves. 'The Tramping Artist' is full of lively and pleasant sketches of continental travel.

The December number of the *Art-Journal* completes the twentieth volume of the work, the increasing success of which testifies significantly to the progress of art-studies in England. The engravings are generally admirable, and the literary contents varied and interesting.

It is good news to a large and increasing class of the reading public to announce Messrs. LONGMAN's reprint of Lord MACAULAY's History of England, in six-shilling volumes, each with a careful and serviceable Index. The first has appeared. It contains three chapters: externally pleasant to the hand and eye, clearly and solidly printed on good paper, it is precisely such an edition as was wanted to make a national classic universally at home in the land.

M. CHARLES BLANC, the distinguished Art-critic, who some years ago presided over the Department of the Fine Arts at Paris, with eminent capacity, and with the approval of the whole body of French artists, was commissioned by the *Courier de Paris* to report upon the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester. Such a commission could not have been entrusted to abler hands, and it was fulfilled with conscientious care, zeal, and intelligence. The letters, twelve in number, are now republished by M. PAGNERRE in a neat volume, and deserve the attention of English artists and connoisseurs. We may take an opportunity to return to this volume critically; meanwhile we recommend it to the notice of our readers, who will be naturally interested to learn the state of French opinion upon English Art.

#### A YEAR OF REVOLUTION.

*A Year of Revolution.* From a Journal Kept in Paris in 1848. By the Marquis of Normanby, K.G. 2 vols. Longman and Co.

THE Marquis of Normanby's book is in some respects remarkable. It overflows with prejudice, and, in parts, is inaccurate as a history. Nevertheless, it has its value, and is especially interesting in so far as it bears upon the conduct of Louis Philippe, the confidential dialogues of our ambassador with the chiefs of the Republic, and the tone assumed by general society after the events of February, 1848. With the personal opinions of Lord Normanby we have nothing to do; they are exclusive, contracted, and often absurd; his sympathies lead him astray; he is incapable of comprehending any dignity except that of a Knight of the Garter; and he is most violent when he imagines himself to be least under the influence of passion. The testimony of such a witness must be received with some reserve; the more so when we find that a British peer, representing the Court of Great Britain to the French Republic, falls into gross errors concerning the acts of a member of the Republican Government; but we are fully persuaded that Lord Normanby, when he published these volumes, intended them neither as a libel nor as a satire, and imagined himself to be fulfilling honestly the part of an historian. The blame attributable to him is that, being an ambassador, and professing to give evidence, he neglected to inform himself more fully on certain essential points, and, in his desire to be candid, forgot sometimes to be discreet. Much of his narrative is valuable as a gloss upon the story of the last French Revolution; the earlier chapters, indeed, supply a new justification of that movement, although they do not remove it from the category of political catastrophes. Even to an English marquis the throne of Louis Philippe had become contemptible; during a whole year every step taken was a blunder, a compromise, or an aggression; the Government of M. Guizot was in a state of trembling yet insolent vacillation; the King betrayed an increasing disposition to obstinacy; the Liberal party advanced its position; and the spring of 1848 found both camps in a state of preparation for a struggle. Neither, however, knew the depth of the abyss that had opened; the one had never thought of abdication; the other had not dreamed of a republic. The result was a complete surprise—the Government startled to find itself a ruin, the Opposition standing, astonished, on the summit of power. But Louis Philippe had been, for eighteen years, the pupil of one revolution; the Liberals had scarcely three days in which to put themselves in readiness for another. The Revolution came, and piteously does the French King figure in the narrative of the Marquis of Normanby, who describes him hurrying off, exclaiming, as he passed through the crowd in the gardens, "I abdicate! I abdicate!" condescending to the most abject displays of fear, deserting the young Duchess of Montpensier—concerning whom the ambassador writes in language of superfluous pathos—and otherwise illustrating the unworthiness of his own character. In justice to the popular party, it is admitted that they immediately offered to set a guard over the Embassy, thus rendering unnecessary the volunteered chivalry of Mr. John O'Connell and two hundred other Irish gentlemen, residents in Paris, who proposed at once to carry arms in Lord Normanby's court-yard. An amusing account is given of the formation of the Provisional Government, and the accident by which M. Crémieux is said to have been introduced; but the writer can scarcely expect us to adopt all this gossip as authentic.

An attempt is made to do justice to M. Lamartine. With him Lord

Normanby held frequent consultations, 'attacking him' on the subject of the measures adopted by the Provisional Government, and apparently carrying on a very confidential and amicable intercourse. When Ledru Rollin's famous circular to the Departmental Commissioners of the Republic had appeared in the *Moniteur*, Lamartine, says the Ambassador, affirmed that he had never seen the document; but Lord Normanby, who appears to have busied himself in domestic affairs quite as much as was good for an ambassador, entertained very strong opinions on the matter, and expressed them freely. We cannot think that he does justice to M. Ledru Rollin, or that he ennobles himself by recording his repugnance to a personal meeting with one who, at all events, is a gentleman by profession and culture, and who, when Lord Normanby was at Paris, occupied an important position in the French State. If Lord Normanby had been less fastidious, he might have been more accurate. Thus, it would have been wiser, before publishing a statement radically and totally incorrect, to inquire into the original organization of the *Ateliers Nationaux*. Lord Normanby attributes them to M. Louis Blanc! This is not an excusable mistake: the origination of that unfortunate scheme was matter of history before the Ambassador undertook to describe it. He knew Cavaignac, he knew the French press, and he should have known that Cavaignac volunteered, and Emile de Girardin published, the declaration, "M. Louis Blanc is as innocent of the affair as I am." Of the Dictator of June little is said, but that little redounds to his honour. When first the Marquis of Normanby saw him, he was visibly troubled with sorrow for the brave men who had fallen under his artillery during the fatal days of the June insurrection. There is an evident tendency to accord justice to the Republican general at the expense of those whose authority he overpowered; indeed, with one or two exceptions, the members of the Provisional Government are mentioned in terms of insult not very becoming, the Marquis reaching at one point a climax in which he exclaims that it seems as easy, under certain circumstances, to attain supreme power, as to forge an acceptance or to pick a pocket. Perhaps he would not extend the application of this figure of speech to the December which relieved France from a Republic.

With reference to Louis Napoleon, the allusions are few and far between; no opinions are expressed, and all that strikes us in the narrative is that which will for ever be startling in the biography of the citizen Louis Bonaparte—his intense and dramatic show of homage to liberty. To the Marquis of Normanby he appeared 'the man for the time; every contribution of evidence, in fact, helps to show that he was the man for a time in which freedom had scarcely any united friends, and in which a government, originating in surprise, dissolved in contempt. The Republican party did not maintain its ground with tact or dignity; a splendid opportunity was gained and lost; not so much, perhaps, to the shame of the Liberal leaders, as certainly to the affliction and disgrace of France. The Republic might have resisted Bourbon, Orleanist, and Bonaparte intrigues, had it understood how to reconcile Republican animosities. The two volumes by the Marquis of Normanby are, as we have said, falsely coloured, but not without their value. He has transferred into them the substance of numerous elaborate colloquies with Lamartine, Cavaignac, and Bastide; he is, by turn, just and unjust to both; he tells us that concerning Guizot of which we must admit the truth, and yet we feel his general summary of that statesman's character and capacity to be unfair; other illustrious names he either ridicules or ignores. All these points in his work must be kept in view by the reader who hopes to gain from them a deeper insight into the story of the French Revolution of 1848. And yet that deeper insight will be gained. Lord Normanby, though not a perspicuous, was a close observer, and the principal events and personages of the astonishing drama passed before his eyes; from his residence in the Rue St. Honoré he heard the firing on the barricades, and similarly intimate was his acquaintance with all the phases of the marvellous process which, with revolutionary rapidity, converted a kingdom into a democratic republic, and a republic into a military empire. It is with the first aspect alone that the narrative deals. Lord Normanby treats of one year of revolution, not of four. We do not value his work as a history; still less can we accredit it as a criticism; but as a memoir it is singularly interesting, and though wordy in style, and not unfrequently erroneous in statement, it must be regarded as a repository of useful materials available for the future historian of the period.

#### SUMMERLEIGH MANOR.

*Summerleigh Manor.*

Masters and Co.

SUMMERLEIGH MANOR is a story which unites in an unusual degree the characteristics of a book for children with those of the regular novel, and Paterfamilias will no doubt read it upon the sly when the young people are gone to bed. The plot is interesting without being exciting, and the incidents such as may very well occur in any quiet English household, without, at the same time, being common-place. The language, habits, and thoughts of children are depicted in a very natural manner, and there is a spontaneity and human freedom in their actions which distinguish the story rather favourably from works like *Amy Herbert* and the *Fairy Bower*, though, in many other respects, we could not bestow higher praise than to say that the mantle of Miss Sewel had descended upon a writer of children's tales.

Margaret Woodward, the youthful heroine of *Summerleigh Manor*, is a kind of *enfant incompris*, who displays a preference, unaccountable to the governess mind, for scrawling figures of men and animals on the fly-leaves of her geography book, to either the mastering its interesting contents, or the game of romps by which that achievement might be rewarded. Her brothers and sisters and papa and mamma all take but one view of the subject, and poor little 'Daisy,' as she is habitually denominated, is in a normal condition of disgrace. She is at last, however, partially elevated, though not made more intelligible in the eyes of her own family, owing to the praises bestowed upon one of her zoographic performances by a wealthy old gentleman in the neighbourhood. Mr. Massy is a man of taste, fully appreciates the child's genius, and uses all his influence to secure her emancipation from the to her unprofitable drudgery of the schoolroom. From

this point her position gradually improves. She becomes acquainted with the family of a neighbouring nobleman but recently returned from Italy, and a better judge of oxen when framed than when fatted. This society is a great acquisition to 'Daisy.' Her taste rapidly develops, and her execution improves so far that all her friends agree in the propriety of her returning with Lord Nairne to Italy, when the countess's health renders this measure imperative. At this crisis in Margaret's career the story is concluded. This mode of finishing a story is, to say the least of it, very unusual, and, we think, in so young an authoress—for we understand it is a first appearance—indiscreet. We hope she will offer the only compensation in her power by giving us a continuation as soon as possible.

We say this the more earnestly, inasmuch as the interest of the story is by no means confined to Margaret. Her three sisters and her brother Keene are all so described as to elicit our sympathies with their fate. The eldest girl, Alice, we may perhaps look upon as settled. But the pretty and sprightly Henrietta, the life and soul of the circle, married to an old man, and 'pining among her walls and towers;' and the thoughtless, rakish little Dora, who reminds us a good deal of Lydia in *Pride and Prejudice*, are two characters whom we part from with regret and with misgiving.

In conclusion, we would add a few words of caution both to the authoress herself, and also to her readers.—Interference between parents and children is a very delicate matter, and to bring forward too prominently the want of appreciation occasionally displayed by the former may produce mischievous effects. Many a lazy child would be glad enough of this excuse. We freely admit, however, that the counter evil is one of some magnitude; and if Summerleigh Manor has taught but one of those lovers of system and routine who destroy so many children to distrust his or her infallibility, it will have conferred a considerable benefit on society.

#### ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

*The Poetical Works of Edgar Allan Poe.* With Original Memoir. Illustrated. (Low and Co.)—Here is a book with covers of purple flashing with gold, like the wings of some Oriental bird. The pages shine with the strange beauties of the American poet's verse, exquisitely printed on cream-tinted paper. Seldom is a gift-book illustrated with so much real art, but then it is rarely that a publisher assembles such a concourse to illuminate the fancies of a single volume as F. R. Pickersgill, R.A., John Tenniel, Birket Foster, Felix Darley, Jasper Crossley, P. Duggan, Percival Skelton, and A. M. Mador—all men of talent and some of genius. The edition is creditable to all concerned in its production. *The Raves and The Bells* are exactly the poems for Christmas recitation. Their melody is wild, their shadows are ghostly. Among the decorated publications of the season none has appeared more graceful and appropriate than this.

*The Shipwreck: a Poem.* By William Falconer. Illustrated by Birket Foster. (Adam and Charles Black.)—We are glad to have a new and brilliant edition of Falconer's characteristic poem. The covers are of pale green, stamped with a delicate pattern, and emblazoned with dolphins, a topmast, a sail, a streamer, a chain cable, a scroll, a border of shells, and a miniature portrait in gold, profusely but tastefully blended. The illustrations by Mr. Birket Foster are thirty in number, and have been admirably engraved by various hands. Mr. Noel Humphreys contributes the vignettes and initial letters. Critical and explanatory notes accompany the poem, which is prefaced by a memoir of Falconer, somewhat trite in style but interesting.

*Picture Fables.* Drawn by Otto Specker. Engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. With Rhymes, translated from the German of F. Hey, by H. W. Dulcken. (Routledge.)—These are charming pictures, and the companion are verses suited to the intelligence and sympathies of children.

#### THE POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY.

*The Post-Office London Directory* has vanquished all competition. It was always the best, and is now the only work of the kind published. The edition for 1858 presents several improvements of detail. Its size has been somewhat reduced, notwithstanding that the leading classifications exceed in number those of any previous issue. This has been effected by means of improved typographical arrangements, which, for several years to come, will prevent the growth of the volume into unwieldy bulk. As usual, the corrections have been brought down to the latest possible date. To a man of business, of course, this Directory is an indispensable companion; in clubs and hotels it is a piece of necessary furniture.

#### Portafolio.

We should do our utmost to encourage the Beautiful, for the Useful encourages itself.—GORTIE.

#### THE WOODSPRING PAPERS.

##### IV.

From Joseph Andrewes Wilson, Esq., to G. Andrewes Wilson, Esq., Woodspring, Somersetshire.

Weymouth-street, December 3, 1857.

MY DEAR GEORGE,—I have encountered one of the strangest incidents in my life. You will say that is not much for a fellow who has only made the 'grand tour,' with a guide-book, but really it would be strange in any man's life. It was at a party at Lawford's. You will fancy I spend my days in parties, but I have not neglected business. On the contrary, I have settled Aunt Eugenia's business, now I think finally; and it was partly through this that my adventure happened. It is absurd to call it my adventure, as I was only a spectator; but I must tell you how it came about, or you will not appreciate my surprise. To tell you of a surprise beforehand is very inartistic, but I am only telling things as they occur in real life; and

not trying to astonish or to make up a story. And truth, you know, is often more wild and wonderful than fiction.

I settled my business through the kindness of Leicester, who is a regular brick. I only wonder that he has leisure, for I am sure he is a hardworking man. Among his extensive acquaintance is a French gentleman, whose position is rather curious. He is a man of very old family, and much esteemed. The grandfather was a staunch Royalist in the days when there was no question of Legitimism, the father was an influential Orleanist, and the son is an Imperialist; but although an old family, it has just for these three generations been connected with manufactures, and the first M. de Coucy,—I hope he will forgive me for calling him the first instead of the fifty-third,—but I mean the first of these three, became a partner in the house of a man who had once been a serf on his own lands. The house, which was and is at Lille, was then Meunier, the old gentleman not choosing to lend his name. The next 'raison' was Coucy, Meunier, et Compagnie, until De Coucy père kicked Meunier out, and it then became Coucy, fils, et Compagnie, and continues so, although the 'terminator of delights, the separator of companions, and the replenisher of the graves' has for some years kicked out De Coucy père. It is a 'société en commandite'—that is, you know, a trading firm with a sort of joint-stock sleeping partners, whose liability is limited to the money they invest. M. de Coucy is extending his capital in consequence of the extraordinary development given to French commerce. I can understand your first alarm at the idea of going into trade now, and of course I expressed my own doubts to Leicester, but he explained to me that it is just at this kind of juncture that the bigger houses that can stand take the business of the little houses that fall. The same thing always goes on in this country. M. de Coucy has issued a sort of private circular explaining his objects, which I enclose. The house has an immense fortune, and is about to extend it; it has lasted eighty years, indeed longer, for Meunier took up an old business.

"But," said Leicester, "do not trust to my account of my friend. Let us ask some other man of business, who only knows De Coucy through his trade. We could not think of any one whom I knew enough to value his opinion, although Leicester ran over half the Directory, until we fell back upon Lawford, who is, as Leicester remarked, not in the same business, and the more likely to be impartial. So we went to Lawford's office,—a perfect contrast with Leicester's quiet, almost dingy offices in Old Broad-street, with only a few clerks and porters to be seen.

We found Lawford engaged, and while we were in the waiting-room of the Department of the Duchy of Somerset, as Leicester calls it, Baddeley came in, finding apparently some amusement in 'hunting up old Lawford,' and lending another lordly name to the grand trader's card rack. But we did not have to stop long, and Leicester most unceremoniously told the noble Member to wait till we had done our business. "I will call you when we have finished," he said.

"Here is Wilson wants to ask you a question," he cried, as he and Lawford exchanged a touch of the fingers. "Tell him all about it," he added, pushing me forward.

I did so; and Lawford then looked with a blank expression that sometimes comes over him at the sight of Leicester.

"Mr. Leicester said," I continued, "that you could tell all about M. de Coucy, his business and position."

"Well, really," said Lawford, "in the present state of French commerce, I do not know that I should be warranted—"

"Wilson knows all about that, my dear fellow," interrupted Leicester; "he is no baby. The single point about which we came to trouble you was the position of Coucy, fils, et Compagnie. It has existed nearly eighty years, it is rich, in the present depressed state of French trade it is eating up smaller houses, it is extending its capital for that purpose, Colman has shares to sell privately,—did I tell him wrong in saying this?"

"Well, no—certainly not."

"Speak up, man, tell him your mind. I think you have had some of your Radical set here, and you have gone wool-gathering after the Reform Bill of 1858!"

Curiously enough, that was just what had happened, and Lawford looked pale and worried with these little 'agitations.' For you, down in the free repose of Woodspring—far away from the 'weariness, the fever, and the fret' of which my favourite poet sings—would hardly believe the wear and tear that men endure in working at these 'movements,' which nobody knows anything about. However, on being thus aroused by Leicester, the statesman descended to business, and gave us a full account of Coucy, fils, et Compagnie, from which I could see that I could not do better than close. I had explained to Leicester our dear aunt's position,—henceforward dependent upon this little fortune, except so long as she chooses to have a home among her own family. And Lawford's noble conduct in saving her from the London and Empire Bank proves how we can trust him, especially in speaking of a firm in which he can have no interest.

As soon as that point was settled, Leicester called in Baddeley, and left him with the statesman; but not before he had repeated his challenge to Leicester, reproaching him with having shown the best that he could at our visit. Leicester did not pay much attention—he never does to Baddeley; but Lawford had grown quite gay on the entrance of the venerable young lord, and he joined in the banter with more effect. He ended by challenging Leicester to exhibit beauty for beauty against him—Baddeley and I to be umpires.

Now, my dear George, I know you will be angry with me, and say this is very vulgar trifling for an Andrews to get into; but I assure you I was taken by surprise—it all happened in a moment—and I was, I confess, rather piqued by Leicester's manner. I can scarcely describe it—he was so cool and indifferent; and afterwards so confident and so quietly contemptuous of Lawford's challenge. Yet Lawford meant more than his words conveyed, besides which, Leicester was evidently thinking of something that we had not seen on Saturday. Lawford's display was to be at his own house, where he was to give a party; and he is a married man, in the very best society. He spoke with an air of artistic coolness that he must have caught from Leicester. But it is of no use making excuses; right or wrong I agreed, and



Leicester asked us to come down to his box that very evening—Thursday. I thought Lawford spoke as if he must use some effort to bring his beauty to the collection at his house; Leicester seemed to be quite ready!

I appointed to meet Lawford at the Waterloo station; but when I got there he had not arrived, and I waited some time in vain. At length I thought he must have gone on, and I waited no more; but when I got to Barnes, Leicester's man, who was waiting patiently, told me that no Lawford had been there, and, in fact, he did not come at all. I had noticed that he was dull and abstracted when we were with him, and I ascribed it to political business; but considering the state of trade, I cannot help suspecting that the house is in some difficulty. Leicester thinks not; but who can tell? We had agreed to go rather later than before, so as to avoid the banquet; Baddeley was there already, and we had a consultation as to proceeding in Lawford's absence. Baddeley would not hear of a postponement; the umpires were present, and why not proceed to business?

Leicester ushered me by another door in the wall of his library up another stair into his smoking-room, divan, or whatever he may call it; as we took our seats, he clapped his hands, and again the three Graces brought us coffee and pipes. I have told you about them before, but I had scarcely done justice to their beauty—so perfectly regular and smooth was every lineament, so waving every outline, so graceful every action—in figure they were really 'twigs of the oriental willow.'

"So far good!" said Baddeley, when the girls had gone; "but this, of course, is only the overture."

Leicester said nothing; he seemed lost in the idle labour of smoking, and he continued so for some time, and then he clapped his hands again. This time appeared, I cannot say three other young ladies, but one of most exquisite beauty, followed by two others; and I assure you, in plain prose, that I do not know what to liken them to, except the full moon, attended by twin evening stars. The principal brought in her hands a little salver, on which were small bottles and glasses; one of the others carried a strange sort of basket, made of pearl, and fashioned like a huge rose, with a variety of small biscuits and bonbons between the petals; and the third carried two flagons, slung to her arms by silken scarfs, with four tall glasses on a salver of gold. After offering us these dainty viands in turn—the bottles contained precious liqueurs, and the flagons a light red and white wine—the fair angels left them on the floor in the midst of the room and disappeared.

"My lord's purse is fuller than I thought it was," said Baddeley. "Lawford will have some trouble to beat that—or any one of them."

Leicester was still silent—I never knew him so taciturn, and I could not talk with Baddeley. Is it not difficult to hold converse with a strikingly inferior mind, in the presence of a superior, especially when the higher mind is silent? It is like making oneself an accomplice in foolishness or bad taste.

After a little time Leicester clapped his hands again, but he did it in a peculiar fashion—in two strokes, repeated three times.

The silence continued unbroken, and the air of the room was unstirred, save by the wreathing of our smoke,—or rather of their smoke, for my pipe was idle.

I was looking intently towards the side from which the women had come, and know not what soft sound made me turn and perceive a lady who was taking her seat as I turned. How can I describe her. Silence, they say, is the only language of a man, when what he feels outstrips the ordinary measure of his impressions, and in attempting to tell you what her beauty is like, I feel almost as dumb and spell-bound as I did the first moment I saw her. Well, then, to describe an angel in mortal words, she was a woman of the most lovely figure—tall, lithesome, beautifully poised, with tapering limbs. Her action was so quiet and graceful, that her very movement was a favour to the beholder. She was dressed in a dark dress of soft lustrous silk, in which blue seemed to mingle with purple and black, like a summer sunset sky struggling with night. Her hair was black, waving, and escaping in ringlets from a plain gold fillet, which glistened all over with diamonds so small, that they gave a lustre without glare, a gentle angel glory over the sweetest, softest, saddest countenance it ever was my fortune to look upon. I cannot describe it. If I were to tell you how beautifully oval was her cheek, how the black line of her eyebrows brought forth the lustre of her deep eyes, you would conjure up a face from the 'Book of Beauty,' or some such collection of insipidities, but not the face so exquisite, so lovely, so sad,—making 'sorrow more beautiful than beauty's self,'—which smote my heart with a tender affection and a wish to serve for the simple sake of so much loveliness. She held in her hand a guitar. She seated herself in Eastern fashion, with her feet drawn up under her, on one of the lowest seats opposite to Leicester, and awaited his pleasure. I was so engaged with watching the lady, that I did not notice the signal Leicester gave her; but he must have made some sign, for she started as from a dream, and began to prelude on her guitar. There was a certain leisurely calmness in all that she did very different from the blindly obedient movements of a slave, and she behaved with all the dignity of a princess conscious of power. The instrument, like everything in Leicester's house—except his guests—seemed perfect—powerful, sweet, and full; but above it, like the sun rising above the clouds he has enriched, rose the voice from that lovely throat, and I felt my soul—like Endymion's at the sound of his sister's lute—melt away and 'thaw' before the deep enchantment. Not to lessen my surprise, the words were sung not only with the utmost expression, but with an evident intention. The song was English, but pronounced with a slightly foreign accent, which added emphasis to its meaning.

Her beautiful eyes were fixed upon her master, as with an almost passionate bitterness the words fell from her lips. She sang in Italian, and I cannot remember the words. They expressed the most absolute devotion, content to serve for the payment of a look—as he who watches the sun shall see it when the clouds part even for a moment.

She ceased, the instrument dropped upon her lap, and slipped off, neglected, to the floor; and she remained motionless as a statue, with her head bent forward, her eyes cast down.

Notwithstanding the sadness of her song and the emotion it evidently caused her, her cheek did not lose its bloom—a bloom which contrasted

strangely with the dark night of her hair, the dead brightness of her brow, and the shade of her eyelash scarcely stirring on her cheek.

At a motion from Leicester, more felt than seen, I handed him the neglected guitar, and turned, in surprise, to see what he would do with it. He laid it carelessly across his knee, dashed out of it sounds brilliant and loud, and then answered the fair slave in these four lines, which certainly might prove an abstract solace, but not an answer to her own appeal:—

"I feel it when I sorrow most,  
I hold it true what'er befall,  
'Tis better to have loved and lost,  
Than never to have loved at all."

I had resumed gazing on the loveliest woman that ever blessed the earth with her presence, and again missed the signal at which, gracefully taking the guitar from the hands of Leicester, she bore it from the room.

"By Jove!" exclaimed Baddeley—

"I will take you back to town myself," said Leicester. And in a few minutes we were spinning along the road. It was strange that his summary dismissal did not strike me as inhospitable. Our mission was over—he assumed our wish to leave—that was all.

Lawford's party came off last night; but I need not take up either space or time to describe it. You know the sort of thing that a *soiree* is in Eaton-place—the drawing-rooms thronged by an incessantly-moving crowd, with people in a certain set freedom, a bland indifference, almost equally devoid of trouble and enjoyment; occasional bursts of accomplished music from the truly grand piano, the tolerated professionals helping out amateurs who are equal to professionals except in genius; the stairs thronged, like the passages of an ants'-nest, with ever-moving never-hurrying idlers; and the supper-room,—where servants do the duties of hospitality for the host, himself reduced to the position of a guest in his own hotel. "Celui qui reçoit ses amis et ne donne aucun soin personnel au repas qui leur est préparé, n'est pas digne d'avoir des amis," says Brillat Savarin; but the higher class of English get their hospitality done by contract, and reduce it to the merit of an ostentatious expenditure. This style of thing is not new to you, and Lawford is as like any host in Eaton-place as one house is like another, one footman like another, or one supper like another. He lounges about his own rooms, the statesman coming out at intervals, quite *comme il faut*. Mrs. Lawford is a perfect lady; Miss Lawford is Lawford *en jupon*.

I seemed to meet Baddeley by accident, as one always does at such places; we soon found Leicester; and while we were consulting as to Lawford's arrangements for doing his duty by us as umpires, the man himself came up, and told us that the Countess Badoer was about to sing.

He led us to a spot where we could see the piano, which was so placed that the singers faced the company. A gentleman in black, with white waistcoat and choker, his hands on the keys, was looking back, waiting for the singer. She was a little way off, giving her shawl to some assiduous gentleman, and then she approached to take her place.

"By Jove!" cried Baddeley, with his customary expression for the inexpressible.

It was the same woman—Leicester's slave.

The piano struck up, and she burst forth in Rossini's most reckless bravura, 'Una voce.' Never was there so much dash, gaiety, or will.

"Who the devil is she?" whispered Baddeley to Lawford.

"The Countess? Oh! she is a girl of fortune. Don't you wish you may get her? The Emperor did, but it is not true that he triumphed. Still she is a perfect *furor*."

"I should think so."

I looked at Leicester.

"The likeness is great," he said, coldly.

"But which of us has won?" asked Lawford.

Baddeley laughed.

"I have."

"Oh, no! I did not mean that. It is a drawn bet."

"And what do you think?" asked Lawford of me.

I thought of the sad song, and I said, "Leicester has won."

"What do you mean, Baddeley?" asked Lawford.

"The two beauties are twins—'Day and Night.' But we must have an inquiry, and investigate, my boy."

The Countess ceased from singing, and retired. Baddeley stuck to what he had said; and we told Lawford there was a difficulty, and we would consult.

Yours always affectionately,

J. A. W.

## The Arts.

### ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE—'RICHARD II.'

AMONG the many Shakspearean revivals which have made a sort of dramatic epoch of Mr. CHARLES KEAN's management of this theatre, we think *Richard the Second* may be regarded as the most unexceptionable illustration of the principle which he very spiritedly defends on the fly-leaf of the playbill.

Surely (he says) an attempt to render dramatic representations conducive to the diffusion of knowledge—to surround the glowing imagery of the great poet with accompaniments true to the time of which he writes—realizing the scenes and actions which he describes—exhibiting men as they once lived—can scarcely detract from the enduring influence of his genius. . . . . When plays, which formerly commanded but occasional repetition, are enabled, by no derogatory means, to attract audiences for successive months, I cannot be wrong in presuming that the course I have adopted is supported by the irresistible force of public opinion, expressed in the suffrages of an overwhelming majority.

Now, let the purists attack the realists as they may, it is certain that *Richard the Second* is made for the first time a really successful acting play. Great actors have, before now, lent it a few nights' *éclat*, but the performance, when the principal actor was off the stage, has moved heavily.

As *Richard the Second* is now played at the PRINCESS'S THEATRE, it is not a mere monotony of scenic show and splendid costume, it is rather a magnificent succession of historical pictures, conscientiously and reverentially attending upon the genius of the poet, and fulfilling his creation with all the resources

which devoted study and research, aided by a lavish employment of pictorial and mechanical contrivance, can suggest. But it would be an injustice to Mr. CHARLES KEAN to speak of this revival of *Richard II.* as if it were only a spectacle of unprecedented grandeur and completeness. On Monday evening last we were enabled to testify that the interest of the action and the exquisite beauty of the language were never for a moment sacrificed to the decorator and machinist. Such life-like portraiture of mediæval history as the Lists at Coventry, the Great Hall at Westminster, the Bedchamber of John of Gaunt, have never been witnessed on our stage; but they intensify and do not disguise the poet's creation. The historical episode of the Entry of Bolingbroke into London is a marvellous realization of the description in the play; it does not distract the audience from the play itself, it is not a mutilation, or an intrusion, which the poet himself would resent; it is a breathing picture of the troubled times in which the play is cast. The zealous fidelity with which every minute detail in the representation is carried out, is as admirable as the propriety with which

the minor parts are performed; and Mr. KEAN himself, amidst all this luxury of scenic accessories, upholds the prerogative of the poet in his personation of the King. His reading is throughout refined and highly intellectual, his elocution dignified and impressive, his bearing that of a gentleman and a King. But it is in the passages where the irresolute and vacillating *Richard* betrays all the violence of weakness that the actor's deep study of the character and highly cultivated art are most manifest, and the sympathies of the audience are most forcibly engaged. Mrs. KEAN's personation of the Queen is nobly pathetic, and even in her expression of irrepressible despair there is a sovereign grace, and a womanly as well as a queenly majesty. The rest of the characters (especially *Bolingbroke*) are adequately performed, and the completeness of the picture is never marred. We could say much, had we space at command, upon this most interesting dramatic solemnity (for such it is), but we must be content to express our conviction that Mr. KEAN has in this production of *Richard II.* Second contributed an ineffaceable tradition to the annals of the British stage.

## Commercial Affairs.

London, Friday Evening, December 4.

During the past week failures in Hamburg and Sweden, have brought down many "fall" houses, that depended upon their foreign agents and remittances from London. The dreaded 4th of the month has come; that once over we may expect a lull for some time. Meanwhile the collective wisdom of the country will bore each other, and the public, until their constituents are well again driven mad with currency, drain in gold, balance of trade, &c. A fortnight's discussion awaits us upon a subject that hardly ten men in the House of Commons have sought but the most superficial knowledge. The desired end, as the ultra Liberal party will tell you, is free trade in money as in other commodities. To ask for an explanation will be useless; the answer you obtain will render you bewildered for the rest of the day, and your only clear conception of "free trade in money," is that every citizen may be allowed to issue his own paper, and get money or money's worth for the same, *à la* *cas*. However stormy matters have been in commerce, home and foreign, nothing frightens British "Three per Cent." The panic served to bring in purchasers to the amount of six millions of stock, withdrawn from joint-stock banks, discount houses, from mercantile adventures, from sale of shares in joint-stock banks, &c. Hence we have seen the funds at 91. Railroad shares are firm, particularly London and East Indian of all sorts. Canada railways are considerably higher; American are beginning to raise their heads again. In the heavy market, on the whole, Midlands have made most progress. Westerns are now at 50. A report to-day obtains credit that there will be no dividend on this stock the coming half year. London and North Western, and Lancashire and Yorkshire are flatter, South Western are at 88, and would seem low at that price. Caledonian stock oscillates between 70 and 78, and is the most improving stock in the whole market. Berwick are first at 93. In mining shares no great amount of business doing. Great Wheal Vor is about to call 1s. per share. It is feared this gigantic adventure, that gives work to so many Cornish men, will be obliged to stop. No particular feature in any other shares. Miscellaneous shares are barely quiet. Joint-stock banks are beginning to find favour again.

Blackburn, 84, 91; Caledonian, 75, 74; Chester and Holyhead, 30, 32; Eastern Counties, 54, 55; Great Northern, 83, 84; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 7, 8; Great Western, 50, 50; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 81, 81; London and Blackwall, 54, 54; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 102, 104; London and North-Western, 80, 81; London and South-Western, 88, 89; Midland, 80, 85; North-Eastern (Berwick), 92, 93; South-Eastern (Dover), 62, 63; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 54, 54; Bhamish, 54, 54; Eastern of France (Paris and Boulogne), 25, 25; Great Central of France, ....; Great Luxembourg, 54, 61; Northern of France, 34, 34; Paris and Lyons, 33, 33; Royal Danish, 130, 131; Royal Swedish 4, 4; Sambre and Meuse, 64, 64.

### BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK. (CLOSING PRICES.)

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Bank Stock	216	217	216	216	216	216
3 per Cent. Red.	90	90	90	90	90	90
3 per Cent. Con. An.	91	91	91	91	91	91
Consols for Account	91	91	91	91	91	91
New 3 per Cent. An.	90	90	90	90	90	90
New 2 1/2 per Cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
India Stock	.....	216	.....	218	.....	218
Ditto Bonds, £1000	25 d	.....	.....	35 d	.....	35 d
Ditto, under £1000	.....	25 d	.....	26 d	.....	25 d
Ex. Bills, £1000	par	par	4 d	4 d	par	par
Ditto, £2500	1 p	par	par	par	3 d	par
Ditto, Small	3 d	2 p	2 p	.....	3 p	1 d

### FOREIGN FUNDS. LAST OFFICIAL QUOTATION DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY EVENING.)

Brazilian Bonds	904	Portuguese 4 per Cent.	.....
Buenos Ayres 6 p. Cents	85	Russian Bonds, 5 per	.....
Chilian 6 per Cents	101	Cents	104
Chilian 3 per Cents	70	Russian 4 1/2 per Cents	.....
Dutch 2 1/2 per Cents	63	Spanish	.....
Dutch 4 per Cent. Certif.	98	Spanish Committee Cert.	.....
Equador Bonds	.....	of Coup. not fun.	.....
Mexican Account	104	Turkish 6 per Cents	91
Peruvian 4 1/2 per Cents	79	Turkish New, 4 ditto	99
Portuguese 3 per Cents	43	Venezuela 4 1/2 per Cents	.....

### CORN MARKET.

Mark-lane, Friday, December 4.

THROUGHOUT the country the Wheat trade has improved, though so large an advance as some people seemed to expect has not taken place. Runs of fair average English Red will here at 50s. per quarter; Saxons, 52s.; soft St. Petersburg, 45s. to 48s.; Taganrog Ghirka, 50s. per 400 lbs. North Flour, 35s. Except Oats feeding articles are all rather dearer. Barley 1s. Beans 1s. Maize 1s. per bush. The prices are 52s. lbs. Danish 29s. Egyptian Beans, 34s. Maize 33s. per 400 lbs. There are a fair number of cash sales of Wheat and Maize off the coast, but the demand is not so active as earlier in the week.

**THE BISHOP OF EXETER ON DIVORCE.**—A long letter from the Bishop of Exeter to the Archdeacon of Barnstaple and the clergy of that archdeaconry, on the subject of divorce, has been published. It is intended to convey the Bishop's advice to his clergy in connexion with the question whether they are bound in conscience to refuse to marry persons, one or both of whom have been divorced from a previous marriage on the ground of adultery. He is of opinion that no case offering any real difficulty will arise, as the persons to whom objection is made will probably be married by a registrar. His Lordship continues:—"On the only specified particular in which you ask my advice—namely, whether you should pledge yourselves not to intrude into the parishes and churches of your brethren in such cases as the new Act contemplates, without hesitation, I advise you not to do yourselves the injustice of appearing to think such a pledge necessary, any more than it is necessary for you to pledge yourselves not to commit any other very discreditable action. There is another point on which you seem to wish my advice, though you do not directly ask it—whether you should make 'an appeal' to her Majesty, in order to 'prevail on her to withhold for a while the order in Council which alone can bring the Act into full operation.' Here I have no difficulty whatever in saying that I advise you not to pray her Majesty to nullify an Act of Parliament, which, as such, is her own Act."

**THE BISHOP OF EXETER.**—The burial board of St. Thomas, near Exeter, met on Monday, and unanimously adopted a petition to Parliament, praying that the recent Act relating to burial grounds might be so amended as to get rid of what was termed a 'quibble' which the Bishop of Exeter has raised, and under which he refuses to consecrate the new cemetery of St. Thomas. This 'quibble' has reference to a certain division wall in the cemetery, the character of which his lordship does not approve.

Mr. HODGES, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Cape Colony.

**THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA**, on Wednesday night, attended the quarterly communication of the United Grand Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of England, which was held under the presidency of the Earl of Zetland, Grand Master. On Thursday, he was made free of the Merchant Tailors' Company.

Mr. NORMAN MACDONALD, Controller of the Lord Chamberlain's department, died suddenly on Tuesday afternoon.

**THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.**—A meeting of the shareholders of this bank was held on Wednesday evening at the Guildhall Tavern, to receive a report of the progress made in raising a sum of 180,000l., necessary to effect a compromise of 6s. 6d. in the pound, in addition to the 10s. in the pound expected from the estate. The Chairman (Mr. Wyld, M.P.) said there was every prospect of this arrangement being carried out.

Mr. BRIGHT has addressed a letter to Mr. Lloyd, the chairman of his Birmingham Election Committee, to say that his health will not permit him to be in the House till the usual period of commencing the session, and to call attention to the urgent necessity of reconstituting the government of our Indian Empire.

Mr. HINDLEY, M.P. for Ashton-under-Line, has died within the last few days.

**THE FALKIRK BANK CASE.**—The Queen has been pleased to remit the remainder of the sentence in the case of Thomas Gentles, one of the two young men who were convicted at the Stirling circuit on the 29th of September, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for breach of trust and embezzlement in the branch of the Commercial Bank at Falkirk. The two young men were the instruments by which, in a great measure, the late Henry Salmon, manager of the bank, was enabled to embezzle its funds, his defalcations amounting in all to about 26,000l., and though the jury expressed their belief that the young men had received no portion of the money, they were found guilty as aiding and abetting the manager in perpetrating his frauds. Gentles was liberated from Perth Penitentiary last Saturday.

**SUICIDE.**—Mr. Henry Horn, the Recorder of Hereford, and Mr. Henry Mosley, the Coroner of Derby, have committed suicide by shooting themselves.

**ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.**—A plumber named Thomas Fawn, is under remand at Hammersmith, on a charge of assaulting and seriously wounding his wife. There is also a suspicion of bigamy.

**THE SERVICES AT EXETER HALL.**—These services were continued last Sunday, when between four and five thousand persons assembled, many of them belonging to the working classes. When the minister began to read the Litany, it was some little time before his auditory fell into the way of joining in the responses, and even when they did so, it was not in the sonorous, confident manner noticeable among regular church frequenters. Among the gentlemen on the platform was Dr. Livingstone.

**THE ROYAL SOCIETY.**—The anniversary meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Society was held on St. Andrew's-day in their new rooms at Burlington House. The President, Lord Wrottesley, in delivering his annual address, noticed the advances made by science since the previous anniversary, particularly as relates to terrestrial magnetism and geographical research.

### FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, December 1.

**BANKRUPTS.**—LEON LEMPERT, Brunswick-place, City-road, and Finchurch-street, general merchant—LOUIS MORICE BACHRACH, Clement's-lane, and Albert-road, Dalston, merchant—WILLIAM LAKE, Banbury, tailor—JOHN MAPP, jun., Grays-inn-lane, licensed victualler—JAMES LOW, Rayleigh, Essex, carpenter—JOHN KING, Westport, Staining-lane, glove manufacturer—CHARLES EDWARD HANDY, Darlaston, Staffordshire, apothecary—JOHN WILLIAMS, Harley Kings, Worcestershire, plumber—GEORGE WATTS, Bristol, shipowner—SAMUEL STROCK, Huddersfield, woollen cloth merchant—JOHN BOTHERY, Huddersfield, Leeds, wool merchant—THOMAS GORREY, Sheffield, iron merchant—WILLIAM DAY MARTIN, Sheffield, watchmaker—PHILIP ANDREW, AUGUST JUNCKER, Liverpool, and Winsford, Cheshire, merchant—HENRY ELIAS Moss, Liverpool, merchant—JOSEPH HARRIS, Bolton, Lancashire, chymical manufacturer—JOHN PROCKING, Bury, brushmaker—WILLIAM LOBE, Habergham Eaves, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer—JOSEPH DUNKERLY, Macclesfield, silk manufacturer—JOHN ABRAM, Manchester, cabinet-maker.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.**—T. CAMPBELL, Musselburgh, hotel-keeper—J. E. SADDLER, Glasgow, commission merchant—C. S. M'LAWS, Glasgow, merchant—W. POWER, Glasgow, general agent—G. and G. DOUGLAS, Glasgow and elsewhere, watchmakers—G. BIRRELL, Dunfermline, manufacturer—G. CLEGG, Edinburgh, glass merchant.

Friday, December 4.

**BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.**—THOMAS CLAPHAM, Headingley, Leeds, nurseryman.  
**BANKRUPTS.**—EDWARD GOOLD, Leamington Priory, bookseller—ROBERT WHISTON, Wolverhampton, builder—WILLIAM PALMER, Finsbury, London, laceman—GEORGE SPINK, St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, boot and shoemaker—JOHN DENNIG, Bryan-street, Islington, hearth rug manufacturer—HENRY FARRINGTON, Walsall, Staffordshire, auctioneer—CHARLES HARRISON, Runcorn, rope maker—JOHN WARREN, Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, brick manufacturer—JOHN WILKINS, Barkwell, innkeeper—JAMES MULLINS, Liverpool, grocer—CHARLES MARTIN NELSON, Oxford-street, London, baker—ROBERT WHISTON and JAMES HENRY STAPLES WILDSMITH, Wolverhampton, manufacturing chemists—JAMES HENRY BUTLER, Liverpool, merchant—JOSEPH GOSLOW, Walsall, Staffordshire, licensed victualler—CHARLES SMITH, Aldersley, Derbyshire, miller—WILLIAM COUDRY, New London, Nottingham, lace manufacturer—JAMES CREDLAND, Hulme, Lancashire, builder—WILLIAM CROSS, Saint Ann's-road, Mile-end, victualler—EDWARD MEYERS, Leeds, grocer—WILLIAM BIRD the elder, and WILLIAM BIRD the younger, Great Yarmouth, spirit merchants—CHARLES F. SCHLESINGER, EDWARD SCHLESINGER, and CHARLES PARFITT, Basinghall-street, drysalters.

### BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

#### BIRTHS.

**AMEDROZ.**—November 30, at Blandford-square, the wife of H. F. Amedroz, Esq., a son.  
**CUMMING.**—November 29, at Spring Lodge, Cheltenham, the wife of Major R. O. Cumming, a daughter.  
**DIMSDALE.**—November 29, at Upper Hyde-park-street, the wife of R. Dimsdale, Esq., a daughter.

#### MARRIAGES.

**HILL.**—SEYMOUR.—December 2, at All Souls', Langham-place, E. C. Hill, Esq., of Cranborne, Dorsetshire, to Cordie, daughter of the late W. Seymour, Esq., of Bath.  
**MANNING.**—SPEER.—December 3, at St. James's Church, Sussex-gardens, Mr. Sergeant Manning, to Charlotte, widow of the late W. Spier, Esq.

#### DEATHS.

**BALLY.**—December 2, W. F. Bally, Esq., of Sion-hill, Bath, aged 59.  
**COSBY.**—December 1, at Queen's-parade, Bath, Frances Eliza Jane, daughter of H. Cosby, Esq., formerly of the 1st Dragon Guards, aged 25.  
**JENKINSON.**—December 1, at Over Cottage, Pawley, near Southampton, Elizabeth, wife of Rear-Admiral H. Jenkinson, aged 63.



**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. — M. JULIEN'S GRAND CLASSICAL CONCERTS** every Evening during the Week. The splendid decorations of the Bal Masqué continued.  
Madlle. Jettie Treffs, M. Remenyi. The highly successful Indian Quadrille, and General Havelock's Grand Triumphant March.  
"New Wife Polka," by M. Julien, with double orchestra.  
Promenade, 1s.; Dress Circle, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, 3s. 6d. and upwards. To be had at the Box-office at the Theatre, at the principal Libraries, and at Julien and Co., 24, Regent-street.

**HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. — M. JULIEN'S GRAND BAL MASQUE.**  
In consequence of the great success of the Bal Masqué, M. Julien will give a second, and positively the last this season, at the end of the second series of Concerts, on Monday, December 21. Applications to be made at the Box-office at the Theatre.

**ASSEMBLY ROOMS, ROSEMARY BRANCH, PECKHAM.**  
**ROLFE'S GOSSIPING CONCERT** (embracing the Gems of English, Irish, and Scottish melody), Monday Evening, December 7th.  
Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Unreserved, 1s. Doors open at half-past 7, commence at 8.

**DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY OF SCIENCE, 3, Tichborne-street, facing the Haymarket.** This Institution presents entirely new features and offers unprecedented attractions. Its object is to combine Natural with EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, and to show the connexion between the functions of the Human body and the great Forces of the Universe. Amongst the numerous novelties now added may be named the large Crystalized Microscope, GUNAL'S APPAREIL URANOGRAPHIQUE (now first introduced). The latest improvements in Electric and other Apparatus (including KUMKORFF'S WORLD-RENOWNED COIL), Illustrations of Microscopic Anatomy, Dissolving Views of Physiological Phenomena, upon a principle never before attempted, &c. Lectures are delivered daily on the various branches of Science, and their application to the Human Frame, the Laws of Life, and the Preservation of Health, by Dr. Kahn and Dr. Sexton. The Institution is illuminated outside with DU BOSQUE'S MAGNIFICENT ELECTRIC LIGHT. Open (for Gentlemen only) from 12 till 6 and from 7 till 10 o'clock. Admission to the whole Building, One Shilling. Illustrated Catalogues, Sixpence. Programmes and Lectures gratis on application, or post free for Six Stamps.

**DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL,** Prescribed by the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.  
Contains iodine, phosphate of lime, volatile fatty acids—in short, all the most essential curative properties—in much larger quantities than the Pale Oil manufactured in Great Britain and Newfoundland, mainly deprived of these by their mode of preparation.  
The well-merited celebrity of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is attested by its extensive use in France, Germany, Russia, Holland, and Belgium, by numerous spontaneous testimonials from distinguished members of the Faculty and scientific chemists of European reputation, and since its introduction into this country, by the marked success with which it has been prescribed by the Medical Profession.  
In innumerable cases, where other kinds of Cod Liver Oil had been taken with little or no benefit, it has produced almost immediate relief, arrested disease, and restored health.

Option of C. RADCLIFFE HALL, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., Physician to the Hospital for Consumption, Torguay, Author of "Essays on Pulmonary Tuberculosis, &c. &c."  
"I have no hesitation in saying that I generally prefer your Cod Liver Oil for the following reasons:—I have found it to agree better with the digestive organs, especially in those patients who consider themselves to be bilious; it seldom causes nausea or eructation; it is more palatable to most patients than the other kinds of Cod Liver Oil; it is stronger, and consequently a smaller dose is sufficient."  
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; and bottled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp and Signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists in the country.  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT, ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C., DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNERS.  
By whom the Oil is daily forwarded to all parts of the Metropolis.

**TRISEMAR.**—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Trisemar, No. 1, is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhoea, and exhaustion of the system. Trisemar, No. 2, effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which capsules have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Trisemar, No. 3, is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately English physicians treat with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Trisemar, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.—Sold in tin cases, price 11s. free by post 1s. 8d. extra to any part of the United Kingdom, or four cases in one for 33s., by post, 3s. 3d. extra, which saves 11s.; and in 5s. cases, whereby there is a saving of 11s. 12s.; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpey, Lallemand, &c. Sold by D. Church, 78, Gracechurch-street; Bartlett Hooper, 45, King William-street; G. F. Watts, 17, Strand; Proust, 329, Strand; Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Sanger, 160, Oxford-street, London; E. H. Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; and Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

**ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE IN IMPERIAL PINTS.**  
**HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO.,** are now delivering the October Brewings of the above celebrated Ale. Its surpassing excellence is vouched for by the highest medical and chemical authorities of the day. Supplied in bottles, also in casks of 15 gallons and upwards, by HARRINGTON, PARKER, and CO., Wine and Spirit Merchants, 54, Pall-mall.  
Oct., 1857.

**ZUTOE CIGARS!** at Goodrich's Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Stores, 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Boxes containing 14 very fine Zutoe Cigars for 3s. post free, six stamps extra; 1b. boxes, containing 165, 21s. None are genuine unless signed "H. N. Goodrich."

**SISAL CIGARS! SISAL CIGARS!** at Goodrich's Cigar, Tobacco, and Snuff Stores, 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square. Box, containing 14, for 1s. 9d.; post free, six stamps extra; 1b. boxes, containing 165, 12s. None are genuine, unless signed "H. N. Goodrich."

**EPPE'S COCOA.**—This excellent preparation is supplied in 1b. and 4 lb. packets, 1s. 8d. and 10d. A tin canister, containing 1 lb., 11s. 6d. JAMES EPPE, Homoeopathic Chemist, 170, Piccadilly; 82, Old Broad-street, City; and 112, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

**GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH** USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY. And pronounced by HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS to be THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c. &c.

**IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN who KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP, or PIG.—THORLEY'S FOOD FOR CATTLE,** as used in Her Majesty's stables; also on his Royal Highness the Prince Consort's farm, Windsor. Sold in casks containing 445 lbs. (with measure enclosed), price 50s. per cask; carriage paid to any railway station in the United Kingdom. For horses it is indispensable in promoting and sustaining all the animal functions in health and vigour. For milch cows it is invaluable, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For beasts nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly. For sheep and pigs its effect in one month will exceed all expectation. A pamphlet, containing testimonials from Mr. Brebner, steward to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Mr. James Fisher, farm manager to her Grace the Duchess of Athole; Sir David Cunningham, Bart.; Sir John Cathcart, Bart.; Sir John Ribton, Bart.; and some of the leading agriculturists of the day, may be had, post free, on application to the inventor and sole proprietor, JOSEPH THORLEY, 77, Newgate-street, London; 115, High-street, Hull. Post-office orders to be made payable at the General Post-office.

**MAJOR'S IMPROVEMENTS IN VETERINARY SCIENCE.**  
"If progress is daily made in Medical Science by those who study it is to study the diseases to which the human flesh is heir, it would seem that improvements in Veterinary art quite keep pace with it, as is manifest on a visit to the well-known Horse Infirmary of Mr. Major in Grosvenor-street. Here incipient and chronic lameness is discovered and cured with a facility truly astonishing, while the exact cause of the complaint, and the quickness with which action, appear to have revolutionised the whole system of firing and blistering. Among the most recent proofs of the cure of spavins by Mr. Major, we may mention Cannobie, the winner of the Metropolitan, and second favourite for the Derby, and who is now as sound as his friends and backers could desire. And by the advertisement of Mr. Major's pamphlet in another column, we perceive that other equally miraculous cures are set forth, which place him at the head of the Veterinary art in London."—Globe, May 10, 1856.

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**—For half a century this well known remedy for Pulmonary disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and in the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are the now acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.  
Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 14d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., by THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists.

**RUPTURES.—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.**  
**WHITE'S MOC-MAIN LEVER TRUSS** is allowed by upwards of 200 Medical Gentlemen to be the most effective invention in the curative treatment of Hernia. The use of a steel spring (so hurtful in its effects) is here avoided, a soft Bandage being worn round the body, while the requisite resisting power is supplied by the Moc-Main Pad and Patent Lever, fitting with so much ease and closeness that it cannot be detected, and may be worn during sleep. A descriptive circular may be had, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) forwarded by post, on the circumference of the body, two inches below the hip, being sent to the Manufacturer, JOHN WHITE, 228, Piccadilly, London.  
Price of a single truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.—Postage, 1s.  
Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d.—Postage 1s. 8d.  
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**ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.,** for VARICOSE VEINS, and all cases of WEAKNESS and SWELLING of the LEGS, SPRAINS, &c. They are porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and are drawn on like an ordinary stocking.  
Price from 7s. 6d. to 10s. each.—Postage, 6d.  
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**DEAFNESS, Noises in the Head.** Turkish Treatment by a Retired Surgeon from the Crimea (who was himself perfectly cured). Just published, a book, SELF-CURE, free by post for six stamps. Surgeon COLSTON, M.R.C.S., 6, Leicester-place, Leicester-square, London. At home from 11 to 4, to receive visits from patients.

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**WHAT'S IN A NAME?**—This query can be answered by SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill, the inventors of the SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s. 6d. for in the fashionable world there is associated with the Sydenham Trousers a perfect idea, synonymous with a graceful, easy, and well-fitting Garment.

**THE BULFANGER, NEW WINTER OVERCOAT,** 25s. to 42s., just introduced by B. BENJAMIN, Merchant Tailor, 74, Regent-street, W.  
The OUDE WRAPPER, Registered, combining Coat, Cloak, and Sleeved Cape, from 25s. to 60s. The PELLISIER, from 21s. to 30s. The FORTY-SEVEN SHILLING SUITS made to order from Scotch, Heather, and Cheviot Tweeds, all wool, and thoroughly shrunk. The TWO GUINEA DRESS and FROCK COATS, the GUINEA DRESS TROUSERS, and the HALF-GUINEA WAISTCOAT. N.B.—A perfect fit guaranteed.

**THE PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING ARE** specially reminded of the advantages to be obtained at the establishment of LAWRENCE HYAM, 36, Gracechurch-street, London, the largest Manufacturing Clothier and Outfitter in the Kingdom. The system of business pursued is to charge one uniform and low per-centage of profit, to ensure to the customer a garment warranted for strength and durability, combined with a fashionable and gentlemanly style. THE READY-MADE DEPARTMENT is celebrated for the extent and variety of its stock, consisting of every description of gentlemen's, youths', and boys' clothing, while the saving effected renders it important and entitles it to great consideration in large families. THE ORDERED DEPARTMENT offers also peculiar advantages, the articles being men of celebrity and the material the best. CLERICAL and PROFESSIONAL men are specially invited, the black and mixture cloths being of a fast dye, and warranted for durability. An ordered suit of black for 31s.; also the celebrated 17s. trouser in great variety.  
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**GAS COOKING STOVES.**—The Improved Gas Cooking Apparatus, invented and manufactured by Deane, Dray, and Co., has been approved by Her Majesty's Government, and adopted after a long trial. It is now in daily use in the following Government establishments, viz:—  
St. George's Barracks, Charing Cross, Tower of London.  
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Messrs. Scarlett and Son, 26, King William-street, &c. &c.; and wherever fitted, has given full satisfaction.  
Deane, Dray, and Co. supply every description of Gas Fittings at economical charges. Carefully prepared estimates free of charge. A modern and elegant assortment of Chandeliers in crystal glass, ormolu, artistic, and plain Bronzes, &c. Gas Cooking Stoves, from 20s. each.—Deane, Dray, and Co., London Bridge.

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**A NEW DISCOVERY,** whereby Artificial Teeth and Gums are fitted with absolute perfection and success hitherto unobtainable. No springs or wires, no extraction of roots, or any painful operation. This important invention perfects the beautiful art of the dentist a closeness of fit and beauty of appearance being obtained equal to nature. All imitations should be carefully avoided, the genuine being only supplied by Messrs. GABRIEL, the old-established Dentists, from 3s. 6d. per Tooth—Sets, 4s. 4s. Osmore name and number particularly. 33, Ludgate-hill London (five doors west of the Old Bailey); and 134, Duke-street, Liverpool. Established 1804.  
Prepared White Gutta Percha Enamel, the best Stopping for decayed Teeth, renders them sound and useful in mastication, no matter how far decayed, and effectually prevents Toothache.—In boxes, with directions, at 1s. 6d.; free by post, 20 stamps. Sold by most Chemists in Town and Country. Ask for Gabriel's Gutta Percha Enamel.—See opinions of the Press thereon.

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The **BURTON** and all other **PATENT STOVES**, with radiating hearth plates.

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**THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.**

The **REAL NICKEL SILVER**, introduced more than twenty years ago by **WILLIAM S. BURTON**, when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

A small useful plate chest, containing a set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Old Silver Pattern.	Thru or Thru Pattern.	King's Pattern.	Military Pattern.
12 Table Forks.....	1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Table Spoons.....	1 18 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 10 0
12 Dessert Forks.....	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Spoons.....	1 10 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 10 0
12 Tea Spoons.....	0 18 0	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 15 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls.....	0 12 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
2 Sauce Ladles.....	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 16 0
1 Gravy Spoon.....	0 8 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 16 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls.....	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl.....	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 3 0
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs.....	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 7 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers.....	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
1 Butter Knife.....	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 8 0
1 Soup Ladle.....	0 13 0	0 17 0	1 0 0	1 1 0
2 Sugar Sifters.....	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 6 0
Total.....	11 14 0	14 11 0	17 14 0	21 4 0

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1820.....	£ s. d. 523 16 0	£ s. d. 114 5 0	£ s. d. 1633 1 0
1825.....	382 14 0	103 14 0	1486 8 0
1830.....	241 12 0	93 2 0	1234 14 0
1835.....	185 3 0	85 17 0	1274 0 0
1840.....	128 15 0	84 13 0	1213 8 0
1845.....	65 15 0	79 18 0	1145 3 0
1850.....	19 0 0	75 15 0	1085 15 0
1855.....	—	72 0 0	1015 0 0

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